FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, AUGUST 16, 1858. [NO. 2150]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

From the N. Y. Morning Express.

REMINISCENCES OF GEN. HARRISON'S LOG CABIN JUST BURNT.

(BY A VISITER IN 1840.)

Gen. Harrison having been nominated for the Presidency, at Harrisburg, in 1839–40, by the Whig National Convention, the important question arose in these Northern States, the coming Spring —*can he be elected?* We thought not in N. York. The Van Buren machinery had then never been broken. What the great little man had planned, had been so successfully ground out from 1828 on to 1840, that we in the Northern States had very little hope of *smashing up* the machine, or the machinery. Not so, however, in the West! Great stories had come to us of what Ohio would do, and Indiana, and Illinois would do. "The Prairies were on fire." "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" were already ringing out there. A council of war was summoned in New York. I was commissioned, or rather commissioned myself to explore that West,—to see if the Press, and the People there were telling the truth, or "high-faluting." Virginia was explored *en route*. The report was, "Virginia, though the birth place of Harrison, prefers the little New York magician." From the Blue Ridge, the Natural Bridge, the Kanawha, the like story was reported,—but the Ohio once crossed, and "the great West" reached, altogether another sort of, and a livelier, feeling began to manifest itself, and this feeling increased, and increased, until at last, upon that great gathering of the West, held in Tippecanoe, in 1840, the Prairies really seemed to be on fire.

It was in that Spring, and in Cincinnati, I met Gen. Harrison, at the tables of Judge Burnet, the now Judge Storer, Allison Owen, and others,—with Col. Todd. afterwards Minister to Russia, and who was then conducting the leading Harrison paper in Cincinnati. Of course, we discussed, and re-discussed Politics, Prospect, and the Presidency. Gen. Harrison had not the least doubt that Ohio and Indiana would give him their votes, and if New York could be added on, then victory was secure. My mission was to see if the West could be carried for him, and if so, then to say New York could be, and would be. We had the element of victorious Power within us,—but we were without hope,—and the inspiration of that hope was indispensable to make us "try." Hence such a mission gave importance to the missionary, and house, heads, and hearts were all open to me.

Gen. Harrison insisted upon it—I should go down to North Bend, and lift up "the latch string" of his "Log Cabin." I did,—intending only a night's tarry,—but the latch string there that let you in, did not so easily let you out. The old General, then as light and lithe as a boy, left the Cincinnati levee in a steamer, with groceries, provisions, and household *so-forths*, enough to load a pack-horse. I helped him to the best of my ability with his burthens, and in about an hour we were dropped at "the North Bend," not far from the then famous "Log Cabin" which was just beginning to acquire its fame in the country. The General and I (not I and the General) picked up "the things" and carried them to the door, where the good Mrs. Harrison met us and lightened us, in part, of our loads. The Log Cabin was not exactly what I expected to see. There was a Log Cabin, to be sure,—the original Log Cabin where Gen. Harrison settled,—but that Log Cabin had been boarded over, and frame houses had been added on, or *hitched* on, rather, as the children or grand-children increased in numbers, and as visiters had come in. The furniture was plain and simple. There were signs of comfort, such as Western farmers have, but there was no luxury, or sign of luxury, about the place. The General told me, I think, that he had there 1200 acres of land,—and good land it seemed to be, some of it Ohio bottom,—but I could not say it was an estate in high, thrifty order, and my impression was that the General was a far better Soldier or Statesman than Farmer. The *in-doors*, however, was what interested me, not the *out-doors*,—and of the illustrious tenant of these in-doors I have a few words here to write.

General Harrison went to bed early, by or before 9 P. M., and was up in the morning by or before 4 A. M. These not having been my hours of life as editor of a morning newspaper, but my then bed time being about the hour he got up, I cannot say the hours to me were very agreeable. It requires some drilling, some *experience* for one not used to it, to go to sleep at 9 P. M., and more drilling to wake up at 4 A. M. Every sensible man, however, when in a strange house, fits his habits to the house, and I soon fitted mine. After General Harrison had made his matutinal visits to the cattle in his barn he made a regular visit to my bed room, and made me, sometimes before I awoke, a big wood fire, the crackling of which would disturb my slumbers and arouse me. My surprise, my utter astonishment at first upon seeing a candidate for the Presidency, an illustrious soldier, a renowned General, an ex-Minister Plenipotentiary, an ex-Governor, a son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, thus acting "servant," and making my fire, can be fancied, but not, by me, be described. Nevertheless, there was the General, and there was the future President of the United States! The fire made, he sat down for an hour, and even a two hours chat. His conversation to me was so instructive, so interesting, so charming, that I never could get enough of it. There was "History" talking to me,—vocalizing,—not in dead, written letters, but in living, breathing language;—and there was History answering my questions, solving my doubts, unfolding and explaining everything that I then wanted to know, not only of the West, "the great West," its Indians, its prairies, its rivers, its adventures, &c.,—but also of the East, or at least that part of the East away over the Alleghanies, or James River, the classic ground of old Virginia. My fireman was a link of the Past with the Present,—of the men and things of Jefferson's day with the busy, noisy men of 1840. It was charming to hear from him his post revolutionary sketches of boy life on James River, at Berkeley, at Wilton, at Brandon, in Williamsburgh, &c. That was a life, as he rendered it, unknown in our day, and unwritten now, almost, except in the fancies of Kennedy's "Swallow Barn." What most interested me, however, was the wild life of the woods in Indiana, on Wht e estern lakes, or in Michigan, and Canada, when the General held high office, civil or military,—and I listened, and listened, and listened, in rapturous delight, to truth that seemed all romance, or facts that sounded more like fiction. "Tecumseh," and "the Prophet," were brought up living, as it were, before me, and I fought over and over, with the General-in-Chief, the Indiana Indian skirmishes and battles, and first and foremost the trying one of Tippecanoe. There was then more to be learned of our earlier history, of its ways, and manners, and fashions, and incidents, by talking with him a day than one could now read up in a year. This history ought all to be gathered up in the West before it passes away.

Two whole weeks thus flew away, in this sort of gossip,—and I became as it were, an inmate of the family. The study of a character, even then, in my mind, almost certain to be President of the United States, became, of course, an interesting study. The Public were then told "Gen. Harrison, if he ever had any sense, has none now." "Drunkenness has lost him what senses he had." "A Committee surrounds him, and he is not allowed to speak without the authority or direction of that Committee." But few men, candidates for office, were ever slandered more than he was, and he did not, when among his friends, endure these slanders with equanimity. He had not been "used" to being abused, and hence the novelty of being abused irritated him. His skin was thin, and had not then been made tough by the rawhide of the stump orator's tongue, or the bark of the press. To disprove the lies, that "he was so old, and decrepit, he could scarcely walk,"—he made all sorts of droll gymnastic turns,—and he often showed himself at Cincinnati too. "If I didn't go there about every week," he once said to me, "they will swear I am dead, and bury me." A story is told of his "walking the crack" there before strangers, with the skill and muscle of an Athlete, accompanying the performance with the remark:—"Go home and tell the people that Gen. Harrison can yet walk a crack,—if he cannot write a letter." His health and vigor were remarkable for a man of his years and for a figure so lithe, and the only disease he had was now and then from the twinge of an hereditary gout. Gen. Harrison had had a thorough James River Virginia Edueation, and the education of young men of means and family in that day there was of a higher standard, and in a better school than it is now He went into the army too young, as an Ensign, with a commission from Jefferson, to be able to have a College edueation, but he had that world-knowledge, which is better, if a man be illuminated by it as he treads in life along,—than Homer or Virgil, or the Differential Calculus, or the Algebraic quantities. He read men well, and character well; and his English was grounded upon a thorough reading of such English classics as Shakespeare, Addison, and the writers of that day. No "Committee" that were likely to surround him had half the common sense that he had. He was not an orator, but there were few better talkers, and sound common sense was his great characteristic, —his Polar Star,—and it impelled, and guarded him in all the leading acts of his life. I was struck by this then, but more, when in the ensuing year, he became President, and had the country to govern. I shall never forget a conversation I heard in the White House between him and Henry Clay upon the appointment of a Collector for New York. Daniel Webster was in his Cabinet, and pressed earnestly, the appointment of the late Edward Curtis, to whom Mr. Clay was as bitterly opposed. Mr. Clay remonstrated against Curtis with all that ardor and energy in his character, that often seemed like dictation and a threat. He had come to the White House for a *quasi* private interview, to pour out his whole soul against this, Mr. Webster's private and confidential friend, and then fellow boarder. Gen. Harrison heard him for many minutes in candor and in silence,—and in patience listened to all his cautions, (generous cautions though they were,) against being over-influenced by the Secretary of State, in this important appointment,—when he said: "Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster is in my Cabinet, and as you willed and you wished, but by you in all great matters of State I shall from my lesser experience, be greatly guided, if not directed. You know I love you as a brother,—but you must let me make what appointments I please, according to the best evidence I have before me." Mr. Clay was soothed and pleased by his affectionate manner, —but Edward Curtis was appointed. The common sense of the President had so steered between the rivalries of the two mighty men of the government,—for Clay was Congress, if Webster was the Cabinet,—as to offend neither,—to please both.

The recent burning down of the old North Bend Log Cabin has recalled these and a hundred other little pleasing incidents associated with that Cabin, which in due time, may or may not see the light. But for a little rest, now, in the country, and quite off the newspaper track, I should hardly have found time to sketch you this. A Journalist, you know, is ever so busy with the big, burly, bustling Present, that he can hear or think but little of, and see less of, the Past. "We" have no time to go back; it is as much as "we" can do "to keep up." B.

Murder—Wounded—Heavy Robbery.—We learn from a gentleman, just from North Carolina, that on Thursday last, during the election in Nash county, a difficulty occurred, which resulted in a man named Perry killing another named Brantly, after which a friend of Brantly slew Perry.

Mr. Long, of Greenville, N. C., was dangerously wounded a few days since while engaged in a fight with a man whose name was not ascertained.

Gen. Singletary was robbed at the Macon House, in Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on Saturday last, of all his valuable papers. Among others was a bond amounting to $4,500. Search being made, the missing articles were found in the posession of a suspicious character named Bearwick, or rather secreted under B.'s bed. He was lodged in jail for further examination.

Petersburg Express.

WILMINGTON BANKS.—The Herald, mentioning the formal resumption of the Bank of Clarendon, says that the Banks in that place, "have also formally resumed; indeed there has been a virtual resumption of specie payments some months since."

Death of a Veteran.—Col. Henry King, a native of North Carolina, who fought as a private at New Orleans, and was on the Electoral ticket of Alabama in Gen. Jackson's first Presidential campaign, died on the 13th ult., in Marengo county, Ala. He was for many years a member of the Alabama Legislature.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1858.

☞ See Fourth Page.

WILMINGTON AND FAYETTEVILLE.—The Wilmington Journal again amuses itself by abusing the Observer. This sort of thing seems to please the Journal, and as it does not hurt us it may pass for what it is worth. People in Wilmington who know anything of the Observer know that the Journal does not speak truly concerning it, and the rest will never be the wiser for contradiction or disproof, for the Journal does not correct its misstatements. So also, the Journal's statements concerning the old Fayetteville and Western Railroad may pass for the little that *they* are worth. We have had all that out with the Wilmington papers years since, and have no disposition to quarrel it all over again. But there are two or three remarks in the Journal which require notice.

Referring to our statement that a New Hanover Senator had voted against granting us a naked charter for the Coal Fields Road, the Journal says that "the bill against which he voted was a horse of another color, and the Observer ought to know it." Yet we do not know it. We know precisely the reverse. The bill against which the New Hanover Senator voted, at the session of 1852–53, was the identical charter under which the road is now progressing. The yeas and nays were not called in the Senate, but we made the statement as to the Senator's vote at the time, on Mr. Dobbin's authority. We have made it more than once since, and we never heard it questioned before. "The horse of another color" was another bill against which the New Hanover Senator voted at the session of 1854–55, when we were seeking aid from the State; and this last vote was as illiberal as the first, but altogether in keeping with the course of his constituents.

Next, the Journal claims that "it is not doing Wilmington justice to say that she evinced no interest in the Coal Fields Road. When, some time ago, a delegation representing the Coal Fields Road visited Wilmington, our Citizens freely told them their situation and how they were placed. They had no money, but such as they had they were willing to give. A pretty large subscription in Stocks was immediately made, many, indeed the most, paying dividends."

There is some truth in this. After years of opposition—we can call it nothing else, though many friendly professions were made—such a subscription was offered:—$33,000, or thereabouts. But what was it worth? Any one who has read the Journal upon Mr. McRae during the recent canvass may make the estimate without much mental exertion or arithmetical skill. Mr. McRae proposed to aid the Coal Fields Road by a subscription of near half a million of 6 per cent stock, *at its cash market value*. The Wilmington folks proposed to subscribe a few thousands of their Railroad stocks, including no small portion that was almost worthless, at their par values. Mr. McRae's proposition has been sneered at. The Wilmington proposal is made the subject of a boast! Of course it was not accepted.

The Journal refers to the visit of a Wilmington Committee to this place,—on business connected with the Wilmington Roads and our proposed Coal Fields Road; not, as one would infer from the Journal, to offer us help, but to ask a favor. The Committee, says the Journal, "could hardly get a civil, much less a respectful hearing." Now, we have before us the proceedings of the meeting in this place at the time of the visit. They disprove the Journal's assertion, but we need not recite them. The Journal's statement raises a question of veracity between the very respectable and highly respected gentlemen who composed the Committee and the Editor of the Journal. The members of the Committee expressed themselves to one of the Editors of this paper and to others in this place as highly gratified with their visit and its results. We have no idea that they told a different story when they returned to Wilmington. We *know* that they did not; we can *prove* that they did not; and the Journal shall be our witness. Read the following

From the Fayetteville Observer, March 21, 1853.

It gives us much pleasure to copy the following article from the Wilmington Journal, and to endorse its statements:—

"*Fayetteville.*—We have seen and conversed with several of our citizens who have returned from their visit to Fayetteville, to meet the citizens of that place, and also the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, at their first General Meeting, for the purpose of interchanging views and opinions with them upon the subject of a Rail Road connection between the two towns, and thereby also between Wilmington and the Coal Mines. On account of the postponement of the Stockholders' meeting for the reasons assigned in the Observer, namely: the absence of the principal Stockholder, little was directly ascertained; but, from mixing with the people of Fayetteville, our friends feel convinced that a sentiment of kindness and cordiality exists towards this place, proved as much by the tone of private conversation, as by the expression of public opinion, at a town meeting*. Whatever prejudices have existed, or may even still exist, in some minds, the pervading impression, with all who take time to reflect seriously and calmly upon the matter, is, that the interests of the two Cape Fear towns are mutual—that their benefits are mutual, and that their losses are mutual. To add strength to this impression has been, with us, a pleasing duty, and the press of both places cannot be engaged in a more meritorious work.

"Our friends are also much gratified by the result of their visit, personally. They received pleasure from noticing the signs of marked improvement and growth which Fayetteville exhibits, and also from the kind and courteous attentions rendered to them by its worthy citizens. We hope that their visit, and the interchange of views and opinions to which it gave rise, may have the effect of still farther increasing the cordiality of feeling between the sister towns, and still farther lessening any unfortunate prejudices which otherwise tend to interrupt the cordiality."

We never like to offer advice, for it is generally unwelcome. But we think we may, without impropriety, suggest to the Journal to spend a little more time in ascertaining the truth of its statements, and a little less time in "daily communications" with the leading men of both parties, not only in the State but in the country.

*The action of the Town meeting consisted in the adoption, with a single dissenting voice, of a resolution granting, so far as the meeting could, all that Wilmington asked. The resolution was offered and advocated by one of the Editors of the Observer, who were never known by any man in Wilmington, according to the Journal, to be otherwise than bitterly hostile to Wilmington.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Edgecombe.—Senate, H. T. Clark; Commons, Messrs. Bridgers and Dancy. All Dems. No change.

Onslow.—L. W. Humphrey, Senate;. J. H. Foy, Commons. Democrats. No change.

Anson.—Jas. A. Leak and A. J. Dargan, Whig and American, without opposition. Poll: Leak 1,029, Dargan 623.

Senatorial District of Anson and Union.—S. H. Walkup, Am. No change. Poll:

	Walkup.	Medley.
Anson,	777	355
Union,	505	694
	1282	1049

Stanly.—Dr. M. T. Waddill, Commons. Am. No change, and no opposition.

Senatorial District of Stanly and Cabarrus.—Col. E. W. Davis, American. No change. Poll:

	Davis.	Kirk.
Stanly,	733	125
Cabarrus, about 200 maj.		

Caswell.—Senate, Hon. B. Brown; Commons, Hon. John Kerr and S. E. Williams. All Dems. No change.

Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson.—Col. W. L. Steele, Dem. and Dem. gain. Poll:

	Steele.	Alford.
Richmond,	430	390
Robeson,	775	571
	1205	961

Beaufort.—Hon. R. S. Donnell, Senate; Messrs. Sparrow and Windley, Commons. All Americans. No change.

Carteret and Jones.—Ward, Dem., Senate; Dem. Commoner in each county.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—Thos. D. McDowell, Dem., by 14 majority over A. J. Jones. Dem. gain.

Catawba.—Democratic Senator and Commoner. No change.

Pasquotank.—Morgan, Am., Commons. No change.

Alexander.—Burke, Dem., Commons. Dem. gain.

Tyrrell.—Benbury, Am., Commons. No change.

Washington.—Norman, Dem., Commons. Dem. gain.

Martin and Washington.—Guythur, Dem., Senate.

Rowan and Davie.—Senate, Dr. Ramsay, Am., instead of Wiseman, Dem., as reported. No change.

Rutherford.—Washburn and Gardner, Ams., elected to Commons. Dem. loss of 2.

Pitt.—Blount, Senate; McCarter and Cox, Commons. All Americans. Dem. loss 3.

Jones.—Cox, Dem., Commons.

Hertford.—W. N. H. Smith, Senate; Cowper, Commons. Americans. No change.

Surry and Yadkin, &c.—Dobson, Dem., Senate.

Bertie.—J. B. Cherry, Senate; David Outlaw and Mr. Henry. Commons. All Ams. No change.

Camden and Currituck.—Williams, Dem., Senate. Baxter, Dem., Commons in Currituck. Ferebee, Am., in Camden. No change.

Wilkes.—Martin, K. N., and Eller, Whig, Commons.

Wilkes and Iredell, &c.—L. B. Carmichael, Am., Senate.

Ashe.—Gentry, Dem., Commons.

Yadkin.—Col. W. H. A. Speer, Commons, by 90 majority over C. W. Williams, Dem.

Davie.—Gaither, Commons. American.

Surry.—Reeves, Dem., Commons.

Burke, &c.—Todd R. Caldwell, Commons, in Burke. American gain. Miller, American, Senate. Also, gain.

Buncombe, &c.—Senate, Gen. B. M. Edney. Democratic loss. Dr. Baird, Dem., Commons, in Buncombe.

SHERIFFS ELECTED.

Stanly.—J. Marshall Poll: Marshall 580, W. F. Nash 519.

Anson.—G. B. Threadgill. Poll: Threadgill 538, W. P. Kendall 363, J. P. Ratcliff 220, Scattering 38.

BLADEN COUNTY.

	Gov'r.		Senate.		Com's.		Sheriff.		
	McRae.	Ellis.	Jones.	McDowell.	Purdie.	Davis.	Kelly.	Mulford.	Willis.
Elizabethtown	21	118	43	124	82	84	58	4	103
Beaver Dam	10	65	10	62	17	54	20	7	76
Bryan's Swamp	19	132	29	127	32	115	25	2	128
Hollow	35	55	44	53	58	37	33	00	60
Marsh	27	20	27	20	27	18	27	1	18
Pine Log	74	25	92	21	95	14	75	11	19
Carver's Creek	50	12	68	8	73	2	63	9	2
Hungry Neck	40	64	71	48	62	53	18	51	47
South River	00	12	2	11	2	10	2	3	8
Colly	12	40	31	45	38	35	14	34	27
Reeves's	1	57	2	60	7	51	4	7	46
Parker's Store	5	4	21	5	23	3	10	11	3
White Oak	35	79	38	77	44	74	29	10	76
	329	688	478	661	560	550	378	150	613

MR. MCRAE AND THE ROWAN CANDIDATES.—The Salisbury Banner contradicts Mr. McRae's statement, in his speech here, as to the position of the Rowan candidates on Internal Improvements. Mr. McRae had the authority of the Salisbury Watchman for the statement. The Banner says that the Rowan Democrats stand on the Charlotte platform. They may do that, and yet the Watchman and Mr. McRae be right.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Aug. 9.

I have some thought of adopting the quaint notion of an Editor of some twenty years ago, by addressing my epistles "To my old Arm Chair at Home," giving to that useful appendage to the Editorial sanctum an account of the discomforts of the stage ride on Friday to Warsaw, with legs packed, clouds of dust invading eyes and nose, an August sun pouring down his fiery beams, and every thing, save the prospect of better times in store for me, making me wish that I was back in that same old arm chair, which, unlike the stage, permits me to leave it when I get tired, and, upon my slightest wish, turns itself round for me, to any point of the compass. That kind of chairs, by the way, must have been invented for politicians—they have such admirable facilities for turning. And it would seem to me that nearly half the people of the country have taken a fancy to them within the last few years. Here we had a great Whig party, if not ruling, at least influencing, the destinies of the country. In an evil hour came these pivot chairs, and the Whigs, almost in a body, turned Know Nothings. Soon getting tired of that position, which didn't pay at all, and desirous to try another turn of the chair, they all became Americans. No better yet. Another turn, and about nine-tenths of them were converted into "American Whigs;" whilst the remaining tenth part kept the chair in such a whirl that it made them giddy, and when they fell at last it was into the ranks of the Democrats.

Now my old chair has all the good qualities of a pivot chair without those bad ones. It turns at my pleasure indeed, but it always gets back to the right position again. It neither upsets me nor leads me astray into any new and untried ways, of know nothingism or democracy, but leaves me right side up, an old fashioned Whig.

This, however, is all apart from my travels; and it is not wonderful that I should wander from that subject, for on the whole it was an uncomfortable one. Yet not all so; for there were the rich green corn, and the ripe fruit, and a general appearance of comfort and thrift, to relieve the eye, and to satisfy me that there was enjoyment along the road, however little *on* it. Then came three hours of rest and sleep, on a comfortable mattrass at Mr. Frederick's, at Warsaw. This prepared us for the cars at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. Twelve hours more brought us to this place;—more than 200 miles in these 12 hours, against 49 miles in those 12 hours of staging. The truth is, that the stage is an antedeluvian mode of locomotion, and the sooner we set up a more modern system the better for Fayetteville. People who live in the world, don't like to go where the only access is by stage. They have become accustomed to the speedier, cheaper, and pleasanter luxury of the rail car, and they prefer to go only where that will carry them.

The corn along the road looked generally very well, green and luxuriant in blade and stalk, and apparently filling with bountiful ears. The best I saw was a splendid field of Mr. Gray Culbreth's, about 10 or 12 miles from Fayetteville. What the rich land of Sampson and Duplin might have shown, if night had not overtaken me before I had seen them, I cannot say. But in the vicinity of Blockersville, as I had occasion to say some year or two ago, they have the best corn I have passed on the route. As I came on I heard serious complaints of drought; but very generally the crops looked well. In Edgecombe especially, the corn and cotton fields are really beautiful. This is probably owing to the admirable system of farming for which that county is celebrated, and which makes good crops in spite of any ordinary drought. It is quite probable that the Cumberland farmers in the vicinity of Blockersville are entitled to the same praise, since their crops always look well when I have seen them.

It is not my habit to dwell upon the quality of the meals I get in travelling, for in truth I am not much of an epicure, and seldom think of a dinner after getting through with the trouble of eating it. But I ought to say, that we had a very good breakfast, very neatly served, at Goldsborough, and a *very* poor dinner at Weldon. Considering the great number of people who daily take a meal at these places, at Weldon especially, it is exceedingly important to the comfort of the traveller, and to the character of the places and the State, that the houses at these two places (there is but one at each place) should be well kept. I myself make it a point to eat, or at any rate to pay for, a meal, at every place where meals are prepared for the traveller; but all people do not so. It may not be amiss to inform the proprietors of these and other eating houses, that travellers often prepare themselves at home with a luncheon, so as to avoid the necessity of sitting down to a poor table. Such a party was in the cars with me. I told them that I felt confident they would get a good breakfast at Goldsborough, and therefore, contrary to their intention, they went in and did get a good breakfast. The deserved reputation of the house thus put money in the proprietors' purse. Arrived at Weldon, my information did not justify me in persuading them to go in to dinner, and they did *not* go. I was glad they did not. Thus this proprietor lost by keeping a poor table. He makes up for it, however, in another way. The passenger is obliged to stop at Weldon about two hours. He or she feels inclined to rest—goes to a room, and pays fifty cents for a single room, a dollar for a double one, for those two hours. Pretty sharp practice that.

There were but few passengers in the cars—I don't think more than 30 or 40 at any one time. Most of them were apparently way passengers, for they were constantly getting in and out. It is apparent, I think, that much of the travel has been diverted to new routes. The cars were very comfortable, and the road in good order. But for the dust between Weldon and Portsmouth, the day's ride would have been delightful.

I heard but little of the election on the road. In truth, I soon lost all interest in the subject. The first returns from 15 or 20 counties rendered it probable that Ellis was elected Governor by 15 or 20,000 majority; and as for the complection of the Legislature, nobody ever had any doubt. It will of course be overwhelmingly democratic. The fact is, I fear that our people are losing much of the interest they have usually felt in the political offices in the State, and are concentrating their thoughts and their efforts on those offices which bring pecuniary rewards. I find that in many counties, as in Cumberland, the office of Sheriff engrossed attention. For that the struggle was made. For that bad whiskey flowed in horrid streams. For that, drunken brawlers broke each others' heads, apparently to give additional employment and emolument to the successful candidate. It seems to me that it is among the last offices about which a man should be desirous to commit a breach of the peace; and the candidate for that office, above all others, should be careful not to encourage drunkenness, fighting, or rowdyism. But look at the scenes in our own town. I hear that like scenes were enacted elsewhere. The free and independent and enlightened citizen, assisted to the polls by two or three others, somewhat more sober than himself, would go straight to the Sheriff's poll, put in his ticket there, and fancy that he had performed his whole duty, exercised all his dearest rights. Perhaps some of them imagine that they thus make of the Sheriff a friend in some future time of need, who, remembering that vote, will lay on the lash with a more gentle hand, or adjust the noose with a more tender regard for a speedy performance of its most appropriate duty.

I was struck with the number of turpentine distilleries on the line of the rail road; and regret that I did not keep a count of them. I never saw so many before.

Having under my charge a party proposing to spend some weeks here, for the benefit of change, and sea bathing, and fresh fish out of salt water, I arranged to arrive here on Saturday, so as to spend a couple of days here before going further North. The 700 people who were crowded into the Hygeia hotel a week or two ago, have suddenly evaporated, leaving but one or two hundred to enjoy the ample room and the good table, but especially the salt water. I was up by times yesterday morning and straight to the bath. Oh the luxury of that swim! the feeling of freshness and vigor which it imparted to the dust-covered and weary-limbed traveller. If ever I get rich—that is after we get all the rail roads we want in Fayetteville—I shall propose a joint stock company to bring an arm of the sea up to the old canal basin, that we may have a salt water bath without the trouble of traveling to Old Point to find it. After that,—perhaps even before it,—I shall get up another company to lay a line of water pipes from Congress Spring, at Saratoga, to Hay Mount. Hasn't the world listened to and patronised much more visionary and far less useful schemes?

I hope my readers will pardon this nonsense and this long letter. It will be some days and hundreds of miles further from here, before I will be again stationary long enough to write another. Perhaps this sad deprivation to which they are to be subjected may remind some of the old settlers of the remark of a back countryman who had been "dram dramming it," as the Scotch parson said, all the time he was in Fayetteville, who called to his companions as they were about to set off for home, "Come, boys, let's take another drink; there aint a drop to be had up the road short of *two miles*."

OLD POINT, Aug. 9, 1858.

Since mailing my letter this morning, I find a spare hour on my hands, and am tempted to follow the thirsty countryman's example, by taking another drink before I go—writing "a few more last words" for the Observer.

I have been strolling around the fortification which gives importance to this place. It is the most extensive and strongest in the world. Not even Sebastopol, which held out for months against the combined power of two of the most warlike nations of the earth, was equal to Fortress Monroe. Hundreds of huge guns bristle from the ramparts and point their muzzles in all directions through port holes. Here and there are convenient furnaces for heating balls, with which to set fire to attacking ships. And as if there were not enough guns already mounted, there is a large lot outside of the fort filled with great guns and mortars, and balls of all sizes. Then there are officers and soldiers passing in all directions, drum and fife and bugle and band calling to parade, to meals, to every duty. No wonder that a military air should pervade every thing, even to the sermon of the Chaplain on Sunday. By the way, speaking of the Chaplain and his sermon, reminds me to mention, that since I was here last year a very neat Church building has been finished and opened for worship. Though within the Fort, and of course on government ground, it has been erected by the contributions of the officers now and recently stationed here. I think this a hard case. The government ought to provide a place of worship at a large post like this, where the land is all public property, and where, except for two or three months in Summer, the inhabitants are all government employees. Many of them are pious men, and have pious wives and children; a Chaplain is assigned to them, but no decent place for him to officiate in. And it is wrong to leave it to individual liberality to put up such a building, not for themselves, for they are so constantly moved about that few of those who projected the work are here to profit by its completion.

A majority of the private soldiers are Roman Catholics, and attend upon the services of a Priest who comes here occasionally. I believe that they have the choice of going to either Church, or to be mustered and listen to the reading of the "Rules and Articles of War," which prescribe the punishment for the offences to which they are so much addicted. The five Companies of Artillery now here are a fine looking body of men, and perform their exercises with the precision of machines.

There is a great improvement in the Hotel here since last season. There is a spirit of accommodation now which was wofully deficient then. And so far as I know or have observed, the company is pleasant.

Last Saturday's Richmond Enquirer makes a strong bid for the support of that infamous paper, Bennett's New York Herald, for Gov. Wise for the next Presidency. The Enquirer is published by Ritchie, Dunnavant, Tyler & Wise,—the latter being a son of Gov. Wise, and the paper the organ of that erratic functionary. It introduces a

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF JAMES IREDELL,

One of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

BY GRIFFITH J. McREE, ESQ.,

IN TWO VOLS.,—D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

The "Life and Correspondence of James Iredell," is the modest title under which Mr. McRee adds about 1200 pages to the History of North Carolina.

Too often the public are induced to buy Books in consequence of their high sounding titles, and only discover when too late the imposition. The modesty of the above title precludes the possibility of Mr. McRee's Book being purchased on that account. But, on the other hand, there is danger lest some may decline buying under the supposition that it contains but the incidents in the life of *one* man; whereas it contains the *materials* for the *lives* of *many* of the *Revolutionary Fathers*, and in itself is the best history of the Revolution in North Carolina, yet furnished to the world. It contains the best and most authentic history of the change from a colonial dependency to a sovereign State; and it gives in the glowing language of the Patriot Statesmen of that age the reasons for the change, and the motives that led to the adoption of the Bill of Rights, (the Magna Charta of North Carolina Freemen,) and the State and National Constitutions under which we have so long lived.

In addition to this, it contains a contemporaneous exposition of those blood-bought instruments, and forms a rich mine from which future historians will enrich the pages on which in still more glowing colors will be described *the* history of North Carolina. In fact, after a careful and studied perusal of the pages of McRee, we have been led to wonder how and where Wheeler gathered the information that is to be found in his Book; and we predict, that when Dr. Hawks comes to treat in his history of North Carolina, of the period embraced in McRee's work, he will openly and magnanimously acknowledge the aid and comfort derived therefrom. We concede that it is not a work like Abbott's History of Napoleon, or Headley's Washington and his Generals—works written to suit the taste of a *semi-novel* reading public. Neither is it the first or the second Book on North Carolina History that should be placed in the hands of our children; but it is one that no full grown North Carolinian should be without; and especially should it be in the hands of, and be understood by our Statesmen, Judges, Lawyers, Divines, and all other professional gentlemen. And we venture the opinion that the reader's appreciation and love for the Book will be proportional to his previous familiarity with the History of the State.

The subject of the Book, James Iredell, Father of our late Governor Iredell, was a native of England. In 1768, in his 17th year, he settled in Edenton, as Deputy Collector of that port. The details of his early life and the polished society in which he moved are principally taken from his own Diary, which was never intended for publition, but into which, in a plain and artless manner, he set down his "loves and debts," his joys and sorrows, and hopes and fears; and with which, in a land of strangers, he could commune as with a dear familiar friend. It is from this Diary that we gather the secret of Mr. Iredell's success, in his *stern resolve to be industrious, frugal, temperate and good;* habits and qualities which in due time made him *great*, and elevated him to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. To this distinguished position he was appointed by Gen. Washington, who "derived his conviction of Iredell's merit from a perusal of the debates in the North Carolina Convention," which sat at Hillsborough on the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

In connection with the Debates in this Convention, Judge Iredell is most familiarly known to the people of the State; but his "Life and Correspondence" discloses that in every station in which he was placed, whether at the Bar or on the Bench, in the Legislature or in Convention, he was wise and conservative above his fellows.

In his political essays and expositions of the Constitution, he ranks with Jay, Hamilton and Madison, and may with them be placed in the "first class of fine writers." Strength of reasoning, subtility of disquisition, power of analysis, vigor of condensation, and fertility of illustration, are all adorned by a pure, chastened elegance of style, that simplifies the most abstruse and metaphysical subjects. In the discussion of those grave and momentous constitutional questions, his bearing is so gentle as to disarm anger, yet so firm as to enforce a conviction of his own sincerity; while his manners are so bland and polished as to make him a fit model for his young countrymen to study and imitate in all controversial discussions. On the Bench he is grave and austere; in the parlor polished and refined; in the family circle his genial heart overflows with kindness towards the whole human race. From early manhood, when he first discovered "a thousand nameless excellencies" and ventured to whisper love to Miss Hannah Johnston, until in his 49th year death snatched him away in the zenith of his fame, his letters breathe a romantic devotion and undying love and veneration for his wife. Whilst holding Court in different portions of the Union, it was no uncommon thing for him to lay aside the ermine, walk with some fair partner in the mazes of the dance, and add to the pleasures of the passing hours, and then playfully and graphically describe to "her who held his heart at home" the innocent diversions and amusements enjoyed in the "parlor dance."

We have neither the powers of analysis nor condensation to present in an article of moderate length the various phases of Judge Iredell's character, as they are delineated in these two volumes. An attempt to do so would mar the beautiful picture of him drawn by the Rt. Rev. Charles Pettigrew, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, in undying words, spoken over his cold and inanimate remains.

To fully understand and appreciate Judge Iredell's character, McRee's two volumes must be read. There the reader will find it illustrated in the elegant epistles of Hooper; in the manly honest sentiments of McLaine; in the glowing style of Davie; in the polished diction of Hay; and in the warm and gushing words of Johnston, Hewes, Spaight, Cushing, Washington, and a host of others, who venerated him for his talents, and loved him for his goodness and sterling worth. Around him whose life is so graphically written in the letters of the men of the Revolution, there are grouped the principal Soldiers, Statesmen, Lawyers and Judges of North Carolina, who were contemporary with him.

On one page may be found an unstudied delineation of the mental and moral qualities of the mild and amiable Hewes; one who, whilst devoting the energies of his mind and body to the welfare of his country and his country's Independence, gave full scope to the generous impulses of the heart, and had his picture drawn in miniature and sent to Miss Nelly Blair lest she might "never have an opportunity of seeing the original again,"—the same Hewes who, when his first love passed away to the spirit land, wedded himself to his bleeding country, and affixed his name to the Declaration of Independence, as one of the Representatives of North Carolina. On another page, as if in striking contrast, loom up the martial forms of Moore, Davidson, and Davie—men of iron nerves and martial bearing, who, while upon the field of battle and at the head of their troops, seem as insensible to sentiment, pain and feeling, as the "Iron Duke" himself; but who, when placed on other theatres, as the latter frequently was, disclosed the attributes of kind hearts and chivalrous natures, as well as the lofty bearing of polished and courtly gentlemen. Beside these men may be seen the rough and rugged Maclaine, a noble representative of his country's emblem, the thistle, with "*Nemo me impune lacessit*" written on his daring front. Treat him kindly, soothe and mollify his wounded pride and lacerated feelings, and he was ready to adore, but cross him in his purpose and his inner soul rose in arms, and his maledictions fell heavily upon his foes At his side is always seen the calm, dignified, and philosophic Hooper, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, one of the most elegant and accomplished scholars of his day and age; and one who invariably acted with the Bar in its long and bitter feud and well sustained crusade against the men who then composed the Bench of North Carolina. His remains repose in Hillsborough grave yard. An affectionate wife has reared a monument over them, to perpetuate his name and fame, and his memory will ever be dear to the people of the State.

In the ranks with Hooper can be seen the portly and dignified form of John Hay—stately in his bearing, bland in his address, and courteous and affable in his manners, until assailed by what he deemed "*arrogance* and *ignorance*." Then his fiery and impetuous nature effervesce and he pours upon his enemies in full rich tones the polished wit and withering sarcasm that so distinguish a native of the Emerald Isle, the world over.

With Iredell, Hooper, Maclaine, Davie and Hay, usually acted the ardent Spaight, the gifted Jasper Charlton, and the accomplished Nash: and among those great names who were his familiar friends and confederates, none loom higher than the wise, sagacious, pure, prudent and solid Sam Johnston, one of the earliest and ablest Governors of the State.

In the volumes of McRee the reader will find delineated, both by friend and foe, the judicial talents of Judges Ashe, Spencer, and Williams; and learn with surprise that the Bench triumphed over the combined efforts of the Bar to drive them from their seats. The onset was fiery; and one only Judge—Ashe,—under a sense of the indignity offered, resigned, but the Legislature refused to receive it and he continued to wear the ermine gracefully and ably until elected Governor of the State.

In the same volumes will be found letters and incidents bearing on the character of Gov. Burke, an Irishman by birth, but a true patriot at heart; one who infused into our Bill of Rights and Constitution much of his individual love of liberty and equality, and who by many is supposed to have put the finishing touch and polish of style to those sacred instruments—of course by and with the consent and concurrence and assistance of Wilie Jones, Caswell and other members of the Committee. Governor Burke is the only Chief Executive of the State who ever was captured and carried off a prisoner of war. The father of the late John Huske, Esq., was acting as his private Secretary at the time. He escaped from his enemies at Charleston, but the high toned, chivalrous sentiment of the State disapproved his obtaining liberty by forfeiting his *parole* of honor. After his return he served out his term of office, but at the next election he was defeated by Governor Martin, which threw a gloom over his feelings, and his proud spirit chafed itself away at such a signal rebuke. He died in about a year after, and rests from his labors in the neighborhood of Hillsborough.

No one can read these pages without doing reverence to the abilities of Willie Jones, the great leader and father of the democratic party in this State; a man not given to much speaking, possessed of no oratorical powers, never brilliant in debate, yet from his consummate *tact* and knowledge of human nature and powers of forecaste and combination, he often foiled the efforts of such men as Iredell, Davie, Johnston, Spaight, Maclaine and Steele, and carried large majorities with him in the Legislature, as well as in the memorable instance when by his adroitness and skill, ably aided and seconded as he was by Caldwell, Bloodworth, Spencer, and McDowell, he succeeded in getting a large majority of the Convention which sat at Hillsboro' to reject the Constitution of the United States.

Among the names mentioned in these volumes which the State will not let die, are those of Howe, Moore, Ashe, Caswell, Lillington, Davidson, McDowell, Graham, and Davie; all of whom won honors on the tented field, and some of them renown in council and in Legislative and Congressional halls.

In these volumes the various battlefields are referred to on which they risked life to preserve the liberty of their country. Incidents of the battles of King's Mountain, Guilford, Moore's Creek, Cowan's Ford, and many others, are eloquently described in the polished letters of the gifted writers whose correspondence swells the size of the work and at the same time adds to its historical value.

For this contribution to the historical and literary treasury of the State, Griffith J. McRee deserves the thanks of its every son and daughter. For the successful execution of the task no man was better qualified—himself a descendant of the sons of Liberty; their blood coursing his veins; trained from infancy to venerate their memories and to glory in their deeds; sympathizing with their ruling passions and purposes, and loving with all the ardor of his ardent nature the State they fought and bled and wrote and legislated for; the *task* became a pleasure and the labor one of love. We are not given to envy, but we almost envy him the pleasurable emotions he must have experienced when he laid his votive offering on the shrine of his native State as the strongest proof of his anxiety for her past glory and future greatness.

Private feelings may lead some to regret the publication of *a very few* of the letters that appear in these two volumes, because they extend a knowledge of certain events to a new generation. This is inseparable to, and forms a consequence of, every publication of new facts. The only letters now remembered which I have heard questioned are those referring to the convivial habits carried to excess before their death by Hooper, Maclaine, and Gov. Burke. But no one can be said to write with "judicial impartiality," or "vindicate the truth of history," who suppresses important facts or letters.

At all events McRee cannot be charged with partiality, for he publishes several letters in which Maclaine makes furious assaults on one of his own ancestors. The task of selection was a delicate one, and I much question whether any other *one man* could have compiled and edited and filled up the gaps with more judgment or discretion and wounded the feelings of so few compared with the multitude whom the publication has rejoiced. B.

Fayetteville, Aug. 11, 1858.

It is said that the very first paragraph of Hon. Rufus Choate's oration at Boston, on the 5th ult., contained two hundred and sixty-six words, uttered without pausing for breath. Another sentence contains over five hundred words, is twelve inches long in print, and is decorated with two hundred and fifty adjectives.

THE LEVEES OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Next to the yellow fever, the crevasse is the most dreaded enemy of the inhabitants who dwell on the Lower Mississippi and the large streams which empty into it. The region around the mouth of the Mississippi, even for several hundred miles above the Delta proper, is a half formed piece of country, discovered and settled by man before it had been turned out complete from Nature's workshop. It is an alluvial region, degenerating from a rich low bottom, in the vicinity of the Red river mouth, into the mass of ooze, half water and half mud, which forms the tongue stretching out into the Gulf.

The ground on which the city of New Orleans stands is so thoroughly saturated with water that a hole dug a few feet below the surface becomes filled by percolation in a few hours. It is impossible to dig graves, and all the cemeteries at New Orleans are above ground. The coffins, instead of being deposited in the earth, are simply laid on it, and protected by vaults. Had the discovery of this continent been delayed a few centuries, the region around and above New Orleans would, by successive annual deposites from the river, have acquired the elevation and consistency of completely formed land. As it is, the magnificent sugar and cotton plantations, which, with a narrow front on the river, extend backward for miles, are several feet below the level of the river at high water, and require to be protected by artificial levees, running along both banks. These levees, or systems of levees, are built by the planters, each of whom constructs and repairs the portion in front of his own estate. Their entire length is about 1,200 miles, and their cost has been about six million dollars. The levee of one planter in Mississippi was built at an expense of $30,000, and other plantations have been protected from the waves at even a greater cost.

It is estimated that in the State of Louisiana alone there are 12000 square miles of fertile alluvial soil which lie below high water mark, and require to be protected by these artificial embankments. The levees are generally made simply of earth, though in some places they are strengthened by rocks and piles. Usually they are efficient barriers against the progress of the waves, but during extreme floods they are worn away in places by the washing of the water, undermined and broken, and then the circumscribed stream rushes through the gap in an irresistible torrent, spreading over the adjacent country, deluging plantations, sweeping away negro cabins, and bearing down every thing in its course, until it finally finds its way through bayous and dragoons to the Gulf.

Five times has the city of New Orleans been partially submerged by the crevasse—in 1785, 1791, 1799, 1816, and 1840. At the recent flood the Mississippi attained a higher elevation than it has stood at since 1849, and the consequence is a number of crevasses in Louisiana and Mississippi, the most formidable of which are the Bell and the Lablanche crevasses, the first three and the latter twenty miles above New Orleans. Damage to the amount of millions of dollars has been caused by these breaks, but the city of New Orleans has not been reached by the waters on account of the unusual precautions taken since 1849 to strengthen the embankments which protect it.

We have before us a wood-cut picture of the Bell crevasse, issued by the New Orleans Picayune. The gap is two hundred and fifty feet wide, and twenty-five feet deep. Through it a branch from the "Father of Floods" is rushing with fearful rapidity, covering the adjoining fields, rising around the walls of a sugar house, and even threatening the plantation mansion. On the sides are the tongues of the sundered levee, a few inches above the level of the river, and surrounded by a waste of waters Nevertheless, they are thronged with people who have come from the city to behold the truly grand though terrible spectacle.

WILD CAT MONEY.

The recent annoyance consequent upon the suspension of specie payments by the banks, brings to mind an incident which occurred something like twenty years ago in a city. The story may have been published, but we do not remember having seen it in print; at all events, we will tell it, and run the risk:

At the time we speak of, a gentleman having in his possession ten or twelve hundred dollars on a certain banking institution, way out West, went up to the counter one fine morning, and addressed the teller in the following language:

"Good morning, sir. Beautiful weather! Ahem! I have something over a thousand dollars' worth of your money in my pocket. Do you redeem?"

The teller says: "Good morning," smiles blandly and answers; "We redeem, sir, but we do not pay specie."

"Do not pay specie, hey? Suspended, I suppose?"

"Suspended."

"What do you redeem with then?" was the next question.

"With bills on other banks," replied the clerk most pleasantly.

"And those, I presume, are also non-specie paying banks?"

"Very probably they are, sir," bowing very politely.

"Well, then, what kind of bills can you give me?"

"Most any kind, sir. Give you Red Cat."

"Can't stand it!"

"Well then how is Gray Cat?"

"Wouldn't give a straw for a barrel of it."

"What do you say to Black Cat?

"Tain't worth a straw."

"Well, I'll try and accommodate you with White Cat."

"It wouldn't be any accommodation at all. I don't want your infernal Wild Cat money—neither Red Cat, Gray Cat, Black Cat, White Cat, or Tom Cat. I wouldn't use it to litter a horse with. Havn't you got some money on eastern banks?"

"No, Sir,"—softly and very politely—"eastern banks are principally specie paying institutions."

"If not eastern then, have you bills on any other banks that do pay specie?"

"No, sir," bowing most courteously.

"Well, then,"—drawing his package from his pocket with a desperate expression of countenance —"*Can you give me tolerably executed counterfeit bills on any bank that does pay specie?*"

"No sir!" very loud, and looks as if he felt himself insulted.—*Cleveland News Letter.*

John Jones has no objections to the lick her law when applied to Jane. Jane Jones contends stoutly for the liquor law as applicable to John. Jane's argument is simple and conclusive. When John does liquor, he does lick her. When John don't liquor, he don't lick her: therefore, if John can't liquor, he won't licker—the conclusion she wishes to reach.

To an indignant person who was perpetually boasting of his ancestry, an industrious, successful tradesman, of humble origin, observed, "You, my friend, are proud of your descent, I am proud of my ascent."

Of all speculation the market holds forth,
The best that I know for a lover of pelf,
Is, to buy up a fop at the price he is worth,
And sell him at that which he sets on himself.

The Rush to New Caledonia.—The emigration from this section of the country towards the Pacific, under the Frazier River gold stimulus is just beginning to assume the proportions of a "grand rush." The Moses Taylor, which leaves for Aspinwall to-day, has twelve hundred passengers engaged,—and it is a fair presumption that, could she find room for them, she could have twelve hundred more. If the next news from New Caledonia is confirmatory of former accounts, it is safe to calculate that every vessel hence for that region will go out full. We see by our exchanges that emigration parties are forming, in companies of tens, twenties and fifties, in many of the towns of New England, Central New York, and out West. *New York Express.*

The Piercing of the Ocean.—The great work is accomplished! Beneath the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, from shore to shore, the words of international good cheer are flashing back and forth as if the writers stood face to face! For all purposes of the transmission of intelligence, the broad Atlantic has sunk to a span, and human genius annihilates practically both space and time. And yet, doubtless, human agency is but the blind instrument of carrying forward the Divine will, which, having made all mankind of one blood, is steadily uniting all in the bands of common acquaintance, interest and love. The piercing of the oceans by the electric wire is a wonderful step in this direction. We cannot now foresee all its results, nor a tithe of them. But this we know, that every great scientific achievement in the past has not only outrun the anticipations of its main design, but has given birth to collateral benefits of unexpected but equal importance.

Boston Journal.

Increased Consumption of Tobacco.—A French paper, the *Genie Industrial*, says it cannot account for the enormous increase in the consumption of tobacco in France. It says that while in 1830 the value of tobacco consumed was $13,000,000, in 1851 it rose to $24,000,000, and in 1857 to $35,000,000. Considering the extraordinary increase in luxury and expenditure which have gathered and advanced in France of late years, it is thought probable that perhaps between forty and fifty million dollars' worth would now be the annual estimate. The increase of consumption in Great Britain, with proper allowance for smuggling, appears to have been actually much greater than in France, while the same is true of the United States and of Germany.

The Buffalo Express, in speaking of an American "staple," states that it is estimated that there are 103,600,000 laying fowls in the country, of which fifty million lay one egg a day throughout the year. This would give the annual crop of 18,250,000,000 eggs, and these at eight cents a dozen would be worth $121,666,666. The cotton crop of the United States, estimated at the seaboard, according to the census of 1850, amounted to $78,264,928. Estimated at the same point—that is, according to New York prices to-day—the egg crop of the United States would amount to $259, 011,666, or twice as much as the cotton, tobacco, rice, hay, hemp, and sugar crops of the Southern States put together.

Some Effects of Tobacco.—The Scalpel, a medical journal of high repute, says that "both smoking and chewing produce marked alteration in the most expressive features of the face. The lips are closed by a circular muscle which completely surrounds them and forms their pulpy fulness. Now, every muscle of the body is developed in precise ratio with its use, as most young men know—they endeavor to develop and increase their muscle in the gymnasium. In spitting and holding the cigar in the mouth this muscle is in constant use; hence the coarse appearance and irregular development of the lips in chewers and smokers. The eye loses its natural fire and becomes dull and lurid; it is unspeculative and unappreciated; it answers before the world; its owner gazes vacantly, and often repels conversation by his stupidity." The picture is one not all gratifying nor encouraging.

A Skirmish with the Buffaloes.—An officer of the army, writing from the camp on the Platte, says: "On the 4th of July we first struck the buffalo. The excitement was intense. The recruits, in their enthusiasm, broke through discipline, and blazed away at a small herd crossing the road in front of them. Some three or four bulls ran parallel to a light battery, when the artillerists commenced peppering them with Colt's revolvers. Stung by these leaden pellets, the animals wheeled in line and charged the battery with the most warlike intentions. Down they came with glancing eyes, and away went the horses and pieces in the most inglorious manner. One piece ran to the rear, and another struck off a quarter of a mile into the prairie before the affrighted horses became manageable. The dragoons and infantry of course had a hearty laugh at the vanquished artillery; but had they been charged, one-half of the former would probably have found a seat somewhere else, and the latter scattered rapidly, without standing at all on the order of their going. Indeed, if there is any military combination, composed of flesh and blood, capable of stolidly withstanding the charge of an infuriated herd of buffalo, I have yet to find it out."

Bad Luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches' pockets and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet his difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.—*Exchange.*

There is a deal of truth in the above. Nearly all the "empty pockets" are produced not by fate, but indolence. Every time Mr. Snivel earns a quarter he spends eighteen cents for juleps and segars. He devotes the remainder of the day to talking politics and saving the country. Snivel complains of hard luck, and thinks he might have been a millionaire if it had not been for that "cursed tariff of 1846." Snivel is a reformer and believes in a division of property "every six months." He is "up" on philosophy, but down on labor. He is a violent opposer of taxation, and yet spends more money for gin-cocktails and tobacco in a month than his taxes amount to in a whole year. Snivel is the type of a large family—a gentleman who mistakes cigar smoke for logic, and who runs away with the idea that swearing at hard luck will overcome the drawbacks connected with indolence.

Knickerbocker.

Nearly all, if not all, the drinking saloons in St. Louis, it is said, are furnished with straws for sucking juleps by one man, who sells them for one and a half or two dollars a thousand; from two acres of land on which he grows rye annually he sells about twenty-four hundred dollars worth of straws. They are packed also in barrels, containing about 12,000 straws, and shipped to New Orleans, St. Paul, and the intermediate places, and the demand is increasing.

Dear Telegraphing.—The New York *Herald* says that the cost of transmitting one column of news from England, by the Atlantic Telegraph cable, will be two thousand dollars.

The news from two Continents now,
Is sent through the depths of the sea,
While the fishes, all wagging their tails,
Cry, Gracious, how wise we shall be!

THE CHEAP LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

It is more than one hundred years since good and brilliant Lady Montague wrote—"no entertainment is cheaper than reading, nor any pleasure so lasting." Her ladyship was an immense devourer of books, especially of new publications; nothing came amiss to her, from the heroic verse of Pope, to the grandiloquent mock-heroics of Richardson, and the ephemeral trash of the fashionable scribblers. It is difficult to ascertain the price of books from 1700 to 1760; but we conjecture that her ladyship's reading would not be called "cheap" at this day; nor should we have been anxious to settle her account with her bookseller.

The Spectator, after the stamp duty was imposed, was sold at four cents a copy, now equal, on account of the depreciation of the currency, to about eight cents. The papers of Addison and Steele do not average in length more than a single column of this sheet; so—to measure such things by the quantity,—had the Spectator been of the same size as the Journal of Commerce, it would have sold at $3 20 a copy, and the subscription price would have been upwards of one thousand dollars a year. From 1700 to 1756, about 5,280 new works were published in England, or about 93 per annum; from 1816 to 1851 the average was 1,252 for each year; while in 1853 there were 2,530 new works published; and since then the average has steadily increased Including pamphlets and ephemeral issues, some 10,000 new publications appear annually in Germany; some 2,300 volumes in the United States; and the total number of volumes annually put into circulation throughout France is estimated at 10,000,000 copies, at prices ranging from a franc down to a sous* Mr. S. G. Goodrich, the author of "Recollections of a Life-Time," estimates the amount of the production of the American book trade for 1850 at $12,500,000; and for 1856 at $16,000,000;6,000,000 whereof he allots to the city of New York.

One or two other facts may be mentioned in reference to the high price of books in old times. St. Jerome (A. D. 380,) it is said, impoverished his estate to procure the works of Origen; King Alfred gave an immense tract of land for one book; in 1274 a copy of the Bible sold for £34, when labor was 1d. a day; in 1466 at from £60 to £20, and about the same time the "Romance of the Rose" for £150. Compare these prices with the cheapness of modern works, and especially with the enormous sale of some of our late publications. It is said that $35,000,000 of Webster's Elementary Spelling Book have been sold; that its annual issue is over 1,000,000; while some 3,000,000 of his Dictionaries are annually circulated. Of Mitchell's geographical books there is a probable issue of 1,000 per day, and of Prof. Davies' mathematical series 300,000 were sold in 1857. There were sold of Livingstone's Travels in South Africa 10,000 copies; of Kane's Arctic Explorations 65,000; while dropping down to fiction, we find that the serials of Dickens have a sale of 35,000; that 310,000 copies of Uncle Tom's Cabin were sold; 70,000 Fern Leaves, and 45,000 of the Life of Barnum.*

Here now is a fine opportunity to compassionate the mental poverty of our great-grandfathers, to expatiate on the intellectual progress of this generation, and to tweak the tail-feathers of the American eagle, preparatory to a triumphant scream over the enlightenment of our people. Much of this kind might be truthfully said; but as there are two sides to every question, so the enormous circulation of modern books doubtless has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. Of the thousands of new publications annually cast broadcast over the land, how many will bear Charles Lamb's description of "books which are books?" How few princes in this Kingdom of Literature; how many plebeians and grovelers; once or twice only in a generation, do we uncover and bend low before the throne of genius! True poetry blooms into full flower as rarely as the century plant; once only in an age do mortals kindle their little torches with Promethean fire, or from the heights of Olympus speak with the "larger utterance of the early gods." But the little song-singers twitter each around his little Parnassus, and the small thinkers and the small writers swarm around their small circles as thickly as insects in the summer-air. The best thoughts of to-day have been better thought; the best things of to-day have been better said; and the best poem and novel of to-day are but a repetition of the passions, thoughts and sentiments of the Life Drama which is old as the world itself.

We frankly admit that this is an extreme view; we mean it to be such; the truth is sometimes exhibited in exaggerations, and, after all, we have only repeated Solomon's proverb that "there is nothing new under the sun." But to speak more guardedly, and of modern books, how many of the great mass put forth during the last year or so, are really of a superior order, or likely to survive the present generations? We can almost count on our fingers the live books of this period.

But over and above the inferiority and ephemeral character of the great mass of the publications of the day and the number of stupid and sham books annually inflicted upon the public, there is a positive evil in modern literature which demands a passing allusion. The evil is sown broadcast with the good, and a million teeming presses scatter tares among the wheat. The sensation stories which are cried in the street, and the yellow covered publications under which the shelves of the book shops fairly groan, implant in the bosom of the young and immature in heart, false ideas of honor, of principle, of life, of morality and of religion. There is nothing which so inflames the passions and imagination of the young as these pictures of "life" dressed up in gaudy colors and disguised with the thin covering of manly and generous impulses. A similar and more venomous reptile still, lurks under the counter of the bookseller and in the bosom of the boy peddler. Should the statistics on this subject ever be published, the good citizen would lose hope for the morals and principles of the rising generation. An investigation made by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1851, showed that the sale of immoral and infidel publications amounted to 29,000,000 annually. And we have reason to believe that an *expose* in this country would be scarcely less appalling.

We admit that we have presented only one side of this subject, and that there is a better and more hopeful one. The true hope, however, is in the latent but vigorous virtue of the great bulk of our people, the good and humanizing influences of the day, and the growing intellectual and moral culture of all classes. Were it not for such influences as these, we should mourn rather than rejoice over the cheapness of modern literature, and pray for a mighty censor of the press to separate the good from the bad and winnow the wheat from the chaff.—*Journal of Commerce.*

* *Appleton's Cyclopædia.*

A writer in one of the city papers suggests that, on the receipt of the first message from her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States, by the ocean telegraph, the gentlemen of our whole continent, within the reach of a telegraphic despatch, shall raise their hats. In this case there would be a "sensation" among a great number of "shocking bad hats." The editor drily remarks that in return, when the President's reply passes, the ladies of all the British isles should make a profound curtesy.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, Aug 11, P. M

The Niagara arrived this afternoon, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, July 31.

Parliament was rapidly winding up its business

Bombay dates to the 3d had been received. The recapture of Gwalior is confirmed The fugitives were hemmed in. The British gained a brilliant victory near Lucknow. The rebels lost about 600 men.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, July 31.—Cotton declined. Sales of the week 38,000 bales—speculators took 2,000; exporters 5,000. Low qualities declined one-eighth. Fair and middling one sixteenth on the week. The market closed steady Orleans Fair is quoted at 7 11-16; Middling 6¾; Uplands Fair 7¼; middling 6 11-16. Stock in port 660,000 bales, including 587,000 American

Manchester advices favorable. The weather was favorable for crops.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12

The Walker Expedition a Hoax.—A despatch from New Orleans says that Gen. Walker is now in Alabama, instead of on his way to Sonora, as reported by "that very reliable gentleman" who arrived at St. Louis, a few days since. He left Mobile for Montgomery on Monday.

An Interesting Anniversary.—We are indebted to the Boston *Daily Advertiser* for the following interesting reminiscence, and equally interesting notice of an anniversary celebration: "On the fourth of August, 1492, Christopher Columbus lost sight of the most western highlands of Europe—which he was not to see again until he returned to give to Europe his gift of this New World. Three hundred and sixty-six years pass away, and on the same day the noblest vessel in the New World's Navy comes in sight of the most eastern of the highlands of North America; and as the sun goes down she connects with the American shores the thread which gives Europe and America to each other. A majestic celebration of the great hero's faithful endeavor, at the end of a year of years after it was made."

The Mormons.—The correspondence of several of the New York papers does not give a very encouraging account as to the peaceful disposition of the Mormons. They treat Gov Cumming and his immediate household with becoming respect, but every body else fares badly. There appears to be a deep under current of bad feeling towards the gentiles, and the Peace Commissioners have retired, in disgust. The general impression is that nothing but the presence of the army prevents an outbreak. It is stated that the Mormon leaders intend to make an earnest effort for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State. The wandering families are returning to Salt Lake City in a condition of great discomfort and shabbiness

From Oregon.—General Lane and Delazon Smith have been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Oregon.

Coal and Gold.—The value of the coal annually mined in this country is nearly equal to the yearly production of gold in California, and, at the present rate of increase, the coal crops will soon be of greater value.

Tobacco in Virginia.—The Petersburg *Intelligencer* thinks that the aggregate inspections of tobacco in Virginia on the 1st of October will in all probability reach 70,000 hhds., at all events the excess over last year will be fully 10,000 hhds

A comet discovered at Florence by Donati, and subsequently at our Observatory of Harvard College, is rapidly approaching its perihelion, and will, as is supposed, be a conspicuous object in the east before sunrise in the latter part of September or beginning of October.

The 30,000 plates which form the hull of the *Great Eastern* are bound together by 3,000,000 rivets! These bolts hold together the framework of a structure which would carry 10,000 troops to India, with 81,000 tons of coal and cargo.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Co., will take place at the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Thursday 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. JAS. G. COOK, Pres't.

August 12, 1858. 36-tm

A CARD.

THE subscriber expects to leave for the South shortly; and would be glad to settle up as far as possible before leaving; all unsettled Notes and Accounts will be left in the hands of P. Shemwell, Esq., the Trustee.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Aug. 12, 1858. 36*3tpd

FRESH PEACHES, TOMATOES, &c., *in Winter.*

GLASS FRUIT BOTTLES, Quarts $2 doz. Half Gallons $3 doz.

ARTHUR'S TIN CANS, (to arrive in next boat,) Quarts $3, Half Gallons $4 50, Gallons $8, per dozen. For sale at the Crockery Store by

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Aug. 11. 3612w

CHEMICAL FOOD,

A SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, Iron, Soda and Potassa. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

SULPHATES QUININE & CINCHONA,

And a good assortment of

French, English, German & American CHEMICALS.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL,

FOR sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

TEAS,

GREEN and BLACK, of first quality. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

TRAIN, TANNER'S & LAMP OILS

FOR SALE BY JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

AND COLORS of every description. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

TURNIP SEED.

HANOVER.
RED TOP.
FLAT DUTCH.
RUTA BAGA.
LARGE ENGLISH NORFOLK.

For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

July 19, 1858. 29-1tm.

London Porter and Scotch Ale.

FOR SALE by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

AVON B. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consigments of naval stores for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

THE ELECTIONS.—We publish the returns from 76 counties showing a majority of 15,439 for Ellis, and a gain of 2,965. The few remaining counties gave Gov. Bragg a majority of 120. They cannot now make any material alteration either way.

The Asheville Spectator, received this morning, has incomplete returns from nearly the whole of the Mountain District, showing a large majority for Vance. It will probably exceed 2,000.

We append the Governor's vote.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

	Ellis.	McRae.	Bragg.	Gilmer.
Alamance,	825	616	916	645
Alexander,	430	350	466	411
Anson,	325	774	334	772
Ashe,	796	676	734	708
Bertie,	459	321	470	545
Bladen,	683	329	608	481
Brunswick,	336	435	404	468
Buncombe,	980	701	969	786
Burke,	maj.	25	523	459
Beaufort,	585	779	539	833
Caldwell,	"	116	438	425
Cabarrus,	490	578	426	665
Catawba,	990	181	968	158
Caswell,	996	184	1,120	211
Chatham,	1,077	1,113	1,166	1,062
Carteret,	417	261	493	502
Chowan,	307	184	291	230
Cleaveland,	1,094	208	1,109	188
Craven,	759	559	784	535
Cumberland,	854	652	923	701
Davie,	432	587	353	586
Davidson,	971	1064	823	1,199
Duplin,	1,257	132	1,113	155
Edgecombe,	1,400	193	1,563	189
Forsyth,	882	634	1,080	926
Franklin,	825	372	744	334
Granville,	1,083	783	1,225	994
Greene,	329	150	432	289
Guilford,	409	1,819	571	2,059
Gaston,	845	99	759	133
Halifax,	maj. 280		736	584
Harnett,	639	201	652	229
Hertford,	309	325	335	393
Haywood,	527	215	537	254
Henderson,	526	672	665	647
Iredell,	883	1,253	351	1,349
Johnston,	917	729	1,036	817
Jones,	238	182	261	180
Jackson,	587	99	570	112
Lenoir,	469	265	447	263
Lincoln,	601	222	614	222
Madison,	497	331	576	247
Martin,	646	151	706	340
Mecklenburg,	998	455	1,024	623
Montgomery,	325	581	211	725
Moore,	648	656	733	677
McDowell,	429	868	536	395
Nash,	748	321	1,107	93
New Hanover,	1,410	416	1,522	570
Northampton,	maj. 276		695	428
Orange,	1,012	1,037	1,119	1,045
Onslow,	777	141	771	108
Perquimons,	maj.	15	304	348
Pasquotank,	"	112	330	502
Pitt,	733	723	775	716
Polk,	205	93	*In Rutherford.*	
Person,	636	196	678	384
Rutherford,	600	689	1,070	781
Richmond,	258	525	246	556
Randolph,	492	1,230	561	1,281
Rowan,	1,226	852	885	905
Robeson,	764	549	773	669
Rockingham,	1,128	332	1,168	439
Sampson,	1,041	485	990	497
Stanly,	139	821	166	797
Surry,	798	464	877	579
Stokes,	786	396	769	498
Tyrrell,	229	144	124	309
Union,	824	309	835	273
Wake,	1,659	778	1,693	1,124
Wayne,	1,236	164	1,332	274
Warren,	872	100	819	101
Wilkes,	562	1,081	609	1,264
Washington,	288	206	261	377
Yadkin,	737	757	633	888
Yancey,	863	199	810	320
	50,154	34,715	54,256	41,782
	34,715		41,782	
	15,439		12,474	

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn from the Standard that R. R. Heath, Esq., of Edenton, has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench.

The following is the arrangement by the Judges for the Fall Circuit:

Edenton	Circuit,	Judge Shepherd.
Newbern	"	" Dick.
Raleigh	"	" Caldwell.
Hillsboro'	"	" Heath.
Wilmington	"	" Saunders.
Salisbury	"	" Manly.
Mountain	"	" Bailey.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—Patrick Murphy, Esq., of Sampson County, has been appointed to fill a vacancy in the Council, occasioned by the resignation of A. A. McKoy, Esq., of the same County.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SCHOOL.—We have received a catalogue of this flourishing School, located at Thomasville, one of the thriving villages on the line of the North Carolina Railroad. The scholars number 172, among them several from this place.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—Seventy-five deaths of yellow fever are reported at New Orleans on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The total number of deaths for the week ending on the 8th inst. was 306, against 190 for the previous week. Of these 70 of the 190, and 140 of the 306, were of yellow fever. It is said, however, that in the fever cases all the victims were unacclimated, and only 8 of them natives of the United States.

LETTER FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.

It seems to be hard for a man in this wicked world to keep his best resolutions. I had no sooner got on board the Baltimore boat at Old Point than my opposition to the "dead head" system was put to the test. The Captain refused to receive a cent for my State Room or meals, and it was fortunate for me (or for him) that I had procured passage tickets at Weldon, or he might have rejected my money for those also. I could not account for it till I learned that Mr. Falls, of Baltimore, the President of the Steamboat Co., to whom I had been introduced at Old Point, had so ordered it. Well, I couldn't help it, but I do think the whole system wrong; and I would as soon steal a sheep as *ask* for a free ticket, as so many do. The kindness of this veteran officer of this old and safe and pleasant line is entitled to my grateful thanks.

A very pleasant night's steaming on the Chesapeake Bay, enlivened by the presence of some North and South Carolina friends, brought us to Baltimore early in the morning. I had been tempted by several considerations to take the new route to Niagara Falls, via the Northern Central Railroad. First, I want to see the Falls again—would like to see them every day. Second, here was a new route, through a country which I had never seen, and which was represented as being very beautiful. And third, my calculations made it about as cheap to go from Baltimore to Niagara, thence to Saratoga, (where I am bound to go,) and thence to New York, as to go from Baltimore to Saratoga via New York, and back to N. York, without seeing Niagara at all. This may seem strange, but it arises from the fact that Niagara is nearer to Baltimore than to New York, and the railroad fare from Niagara to New York is now, owing to the quarrel between the several routes, only $5—upwards of 400 miles for $5. Truly may it be said that a man can't afford to walk where there is a railroad to ride on.

Well, these considerations prevailed, and we took through tickets at $10 each, from Baltimore to Niagara, with a promise on the handbills of being put "through in 17 hours." This was at 8 o'clock yesterday morning—32 hours before this present writing. Yet here I am only at Rochester, still 3 hours from Niagara. This, however, is in part owing to the accidental leaving of my baggage at Canandaigua—partly my fault and partly the railroad company's. But without that accident we should have got to Niagara in about 30 hours instead of 17, as promised. The rate of travel has been less than 20 miles an hour. When I reproached the Conductor with stopping us at Elmira from 10 last night till 6 this morning, instead of going through in 17 hours, he replied that the night train *does* go through in 17 hours. This was no consolation for me, for I wanted to see the country, and preferred to travel in daylight, and there was no statement that the day train took more than 17 hours. It is a deception which the parties ought to be ashamed of. Their route *has* very great advantages, and they need not claim others which it has not. It is a *very* beautiful country—I am almost inclined to say that the valley of the Susquehanna is equal to the far-famed Hudson, at this season of the year when the whole face of the country is dressed in Nature's richest livery, and "the valleys are so thick with corn that they laugh and sing." On one side hills almost rising to the dignity of mountains. On the other, gentle valleys with richly cultivated fields and snug farm houses. A bold stream, now on one side and now on the other, constantly crossed by railroad bridges. Most of the way, one or another canal, with its constant succession of loaded boats. Frequent intersection of other railroads,—between Baltimore and Harrisburg, 84 miles, we passed five others. Villages and towns and cities succeeding one another; iron works, factories, mills, lime kilns, trains of coal, all indicating a busy and thrifty people. Near Baltimore, the iron ore and lime seem in close proximity, while there is plenty of coal within easy distance by rail. And *they are all in use.* At one place there was quite a village of lime kilns, and the earth seemed to be full of the rock, which many men were engaged in getting out. Then there were granite quarries, and men getting out that building material; cotton and other factories, some moved by water and some by steam.

About 40 miles from Baltimore we passed out of Maryland into Pennsylvania, and I fancied that I saw at once the characteristics of the Dutch, common dwellings but prodigiously large and fine barns. Here came fields of clover and other grasses; lime and other manures scattered on such fields as had already yielded their crops of wheat, oats, &c; and much plowing already of those fields that they may have the full benefit, I suppose, of the mellowing influence of the snows and frosts of winter. Lime kilns still abound.

Just this side of York, which is a large and rather poor looking place, there is a very fine open cultivated country, of some miles extent.

At Harrisburg, the train crossed the Susquehanna, on a bridge about a mile long, apparently only for the purpose of getting a good dinner at the U. S. Hotel, (with neat and active white girls waiting on the table;) for as soon as we had dined the train re-crossed and we continued our journey. Afterwards we again crossed and recrossed the Susquehanna, and then twice crossed and recrossed the Western branch of that stream, making eight times in all. The long bridges are very fine structures, resting upon a rocky bottom. The stream is very wide, varying from ½ to one or two miles wide; the water so clear that I could constantly see the bottom from the cars. There are hundreds of little islands, patches of green grass, and rocky projections, so that the stream presents a constant succession of objects of interest.

The route, as I have said, is very beautiful, highly cultivated, and evidently generally prosperous, but I am struck with the want of fine buildings, such as we meet with in other parts of the country. They are generally plain, but substantial. I would say that there is little of the extremes of wealth and plenty on the route.

Besides the deception about 17 hours, we met with another. At Elmira, we were told that we must breakfast there at 5 o'clock, appetite or no appetite, or fast till we reached Niagara at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. This seemed improbable, but we could get no other information, and so we tried to eat when just out of bed, before sun-rise. Arrived at Canandaigua, at 8½ o'clock, we found breakfast ready, and 25 minutes allowed to eat it. Well, as there was no other prospect of a feed before we could get to the Falls at 3 or 4 o'clock, we concluded to eat the other half of breakfast. So that between the two we got *one* pretty fair meal, and paid for *two*. Arrived here, and finding my baggage behind, I concluded to stop till it comes up. The dinner hour here is the rather primitive one of 12½ o'clock; but, not knowing when or where I shall get another meal, I have dined at 12½. No danger of starving, therefore, unless these numerous feeds should deplete the purse whilst they fill the stomach.

I do not regret the detention here, provided my baggage comes along this evening, by the aid of the telegraph and the Express man, whose services I have put in requisition, ("for a consideration,") for since dinner we have had a very interesting and beautiful ride through and around this city. The first point to which we were taken was the cemetery—Mount Hope, an appropriate and impressive name for a spot beautified by the lavish hand of Nature, and consecrated to the repose of the dead who hope to rise again. It is situated about two miles from the city, which it completely overlooks in all its length and breadth. There is something pleasant in the idea of the "City of the Dead" overlooking the city of the living; or rather may I not reverse the expression, —the living dead overlooking the dead living. From the highest point of the Mount, which we reached by a winding road and gradual ascent, there rises an Observatory, some 40 feet in the air, from the top of which a most magnificent view presented itself. The city of 50,000 inhabitants lay on one side. Beyond it, the white sails of a vessel on Genesee Lake, 8 miles distant, were distinctly visible. Through it flows the Genesee river. Through it also pass the Erie, the Central, and Genesee railroads, and the Erie and Genesee canals. All around, out of the city, are those rich fields which have made the Genesee valley famous throughout the world for its productiveness. This prospect extended for many miles in all directions. It was scarcely a prospect upon which to moralise—it was too beautiful for that. But the riches of the little world that lay beneath me; the busy, bustling, never still, thousands; and the thought of the ever still thousands who had preceded them. During the hour of my present sitting, within 100 yards of the depot, the sound of the steam whistle and of the accompanying railroad bell, have positively never ceased. Train after train has arrived and gone. I never saw the like. But on Mount Hope all was indeed as still as the grave. Here and there indeed was seen a female form, lingering about some loved one's tomb; and *one man* came up to the Observatory, glanced around for five seconds and was off towards the city at a speed little short of a run. But I will read no more to the public of the sermon which the scene preached to me.

Whilst on the Observatory I saw 30 laborers in one small field, and about 25 in another adjoining. On inquiry, I learn that they are a part of 600 laborers employed by a Nursery establishment of fruit and ornamental trees; and that hundreds of acres of the beautiful fields in view belonged to that firm. They are two men, who began business here some 15 years ago, and failed. But they would not *stay* failed. They started again, and now their business and wealth are immense.

But I must stop, not for want of material to write about, but from sheer exhaustion. Much travel and little sleep do not promote the physical ability to write, however much they may and do supply the staple.

We continued the ride through some very handsome streets and down to the Genesee Falls, at the other extremity of the city. These Falls are very beautiful, even now, when there is less water than usual. But they ought of course to be seen *before* Niagara—*the* Falls; where I hope to arrive to-night at 11 o'clock. And so good-bye.

MAD, MAD, VERY MAD.—The Wilmington Journal came to us on Saturday fairly boiling over with wrath. How we are pitched into! We feel badly used up, very badly used up indeed. We shall have to complain of our Wilmington friends for laughing at the Journal, and thus bringing down upon our devoted heads its terrible anger and overpowering denunciations. They must have laughed at the Journal without mercy to make so good natured a man so terribly wroth. Poor fellow, poor fellow!

But *when* will the Journal find room to correct its account of the visit of the Wilmington Committee to Fayetteville? We should not allude to this evidently sore subject again, but it seems to us that the Journal is more ashamed of having been caught tripping than of the tripping. Don't mind it so much, Mr. Journal; it is not the first and we may safely predict that it will not be the last time.

One more remark and we have done. The Journal has set up the plea of poverty for the failure of Wilmington to subscribe to the Coal Fields Road. This is a good plea, if true; but it is not a true plea. The hands of Wilmington were full, according to the Journal, before the Coal Fields Road was commenced. Her "investments," says the Journal, "were made *before* the Coal Fields Road came on the carpet." Wrong again, Mr. Journal; it will really be a great deal better for you to take our advice, look more closely into your statements, and devote less time to the "daily communications" you wot of. You know just as well as we do, that the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad—another road to injure Fayetteville, *around* Fayetteville, out of what the Journal says is the natural route—has been projected and chartered and aided by the State (with Cumberland votes) *since* "the Coal Fields Road came on the carpet." Did Wilmington plead poverty? Not exactly. How much her citizens subscribed individually we know not, but the Town of Wilmington subscribed $200,000.

And now, having done with the subject of controversy, we frankly confess that we have had enough of the controversy. It was not of our seeking; but, if possible, it is here ended on our part. We do not care for the Journal's abuse and misrepresentation of the Observer. That does no harm. But it very plainly manifests a disposition which should put a stop to any and all controversy. It has preferred a charge against Fayetteville, which, if true, would and ought to disgrace the town and its inhabitants. There was abundant evidence here to disprove what the Journal alleged. This, however, we did not choose to use. We republished, as it appeared in the Observer at the time, the Journal's account of the Wilmington Committee's visit to Fayetteville—directly contradicting, in every particular, the statement which it has now chosen to make concerning the same occurrence. Manliness, to say nothing of other qualities, would have dictated instant confession and correction of error. But such a course does not seem to have occurred to the Journal. It cannot re-affirm; it will not take back; so it gives the matter the go-by. Its readers are left to suppose that its charge is true, and so far as the Journal's influence goes Fayetteville is injured. We do not pretend, on our own part, to be exempt from human frailties. We err, as other men do. We think that we have said nothing of Wilmington that is not susceptible of proof; but if we have, we are ready to make amends by correcting the error. To do so is a duty and a pleasure. Not to do so, would make us unable to look a man in the face.

A BOLD AVOWAL OF A BAD DOCTRINE.—We take the following article from the Washington Union, the Administration organ:—

The Tax on Officials.—We see it reported, we do not care upon what authority, that a tax is levied upon the persons employed in the government service and the payment thereof exacted. We are quite ignorant of the authority upon which this payment is demanded or the purposes to which it is applied when received. We trust, however, that whatever may be thus collected may be wisely and economically applied to advance the interests of the democratic party in its great struggle with the opposition. It is said that from one-quarter to one-half of one per cent. on the salaries of officials is thus exacted. Now, without knowing anything of the alleged tax, and with no belief in its existence, as a general thing, we have just this to say on the subject. If there is a person in the public service who does not voluntarily contribute the amount, at least, of two dollars and a half a year on each thousand dollars of his salary to support the cause of the democracy, he should be dismissed at once and his place filled by one who is patriotic and liberal enough to double the contribution.

We believe the Cause to justify its support, and those who refuse to aid in that patriotic work should be the last to complain if they are deprived of the special favors of those in power. We would recommend no system of espionage, no mean efforts to hunt out the miserable scavengers who devote four or five hours of indolence at their desks and the balance of their time to assaults upon the democracy; but that forbearance which keeps them in office a moment after their treachery is known is sadly misplaced. It is a notorious fact that more than half the patronage of this government is bestowed upon such unworthy and untrustworthy men. We hold it to be certain that a traitor in politics only needs an opportunity to betray his trust and sacrifice the interests and character of the government. Political immorality and personal morality are impossible elements in the same individual.

Many bold, bad deeds have been boldly done, and many outrageous doctrines unblushingly avowed by and in the name of Democracy. But in the history of that party it will be difficult to find so bold a stand in so bad a cause as is here assumed by the Administration through its organ. But a few years ago the accusation against the Democratic party that such contributions were levied on the salaries of the office holders—in other words on the people's money—to support the party, was indignantly repelled, as an insult and a slander. Now, that which was then done covertly, and of which respectable people were ashamed, is openly proclaimed to be eminently right and proper and politic.

This is bad enough. But discreditable as such an avowal is to the party making it, it is far more discreditable to the people who hear it. A few years ago such an avowal would have been tolerated from no Administration. Strong as was the hold of Andrew Jackson upon the hearts of his countrymen, such a declaration as the rule of action of his administration would have hurled him from power by a revolution more remarkable even than that which overwhelmed his successor. The minds of the people were not then prepared to receive such lessons as these. He and his successors, by slow degrees, have prepared them for anything. They were fed on milk while they were babes, and now they are ready for the strong meat. But a few newspapers will now be found to condemn, a few readers to be horrified; and both newspapers and readers will be laughed at by the mass as far behind this age of progressive Democracy.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—A debate occurred in the British House of Lords on the 26th ult., showing a perfect understanding between this country and England respecting the question of visit and the final settlement of that question as one of right. Lord Lyndhurst, it seems, asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was prepared to lay on the table of the House the correspondence with the American Government with respect to the right of visit. He quoted various high authorities to show that the right of visit never legally existed. The Earl of Malmesbury, in reply, stated that her Majesty's Government had no objection to lay the correspondence, so far as it went, on the table. The opinion of the law officers of the Crown was taken before a reply was sent to the note of General Cass. As the question now stood the English Government had abandoned the right of search and visit, and the American Government had agreed to entertain and consider in a fair spirit any suggestions to obtain security against the fraudulent adoption of the American flag. The French Government had been communicated with, and was ready and even anxious to assist in attaining that object.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The latest despatch from Trinity Bay, dated August 13, reports the cable all right but the recording instruments not yet ready.

The New York City authorities have determined upon the receipt of the despatches of the President and the Queen to fire one hundred guns from the Park, and a national salute from the Battery and Central Park. Upon the commencement of the firing of the salvo and salute the bells of all the churches of the city are to be rung continually for one hour. On the evening of the day the City Hall and public buildings will be illuminated, and an appropriate display of fire works will be made in front of the City Hall. At Trinity Church a grand *Te Deum* will be sung, to be followed by the chiming of the bells of that edifice. Capt. Hudson and Mr. Field, on their arrival at New York, are to have a civic and military reception.

A FORGERY.—The Washington Union pronounces the letter from the President to Hon. W. H. English, now going the rounds, a forgery. The Union says that the Black Republicans manufactured it. But it seems much more likely to have been the work of the Democracy in English's District. *They* are the only parties who could be benefited.

GOLD IN GEORGIA.—Wonderful gold discoveries are reported in Lumpkin County, Georgia. The ore that the miners are now raising is said to be worth $1,000 per bushel.

Cotton in New Orleans.—The New Orleans *Picayune* says the amount of cotton found in presseries, pickeries and on shipboard in that port, on the 4th inst., by actual count, was 46,707 bales.

TRINITY BAY, Aug. 13.

From Trinity Bay.—Dr. Whitehouse and his assistants decline giving any information in relation to the cable, except that signals are constantly passing. All rumors to the contrary are unfounded. But little is hazarded, however, in saying that the electricians have as yet found it impossible to work Whitehouse's recording instrument; but no doubt is entertained that Hughes's instrument, when ready, will overcome all difficulties.

Unfavorable Reports from Fraser River.—The steamer St. Louis, from Aspinwall, has arrived at New York with intelligence from California to the 20th ultimo, being two weeks later than previous accounts.

The reports from Fraser river are not so favorable as those heretofore received. Almost all the correspondents from the new Eldorado hold out discouraging hopes to the adventurers who are hurrying thither in search of imaginary fortunes. The consequence is that the ardor of many has been dampened, and the emigration from California is already beginning to fall off. That there is gold, and plenty of it, at Fraser river appears to be a fixed fact, but the obstacles in the way of obtaining it are so great that in many cases they cannot be surmounted.

The Cotton Crop of 1858.—In conversation, last week, with a gentleman who has very recently travelled over nearly the whole cotton-growing section of the United States, says the Macon Telegraph of Tuesday, he expressed the opinion that, if present prospects are verified, the crop will be beyond all precedent in quantity. The idea of a deficit of 400,000 bales in the Southwest, resulting from high waters, he considered altogether delusive, and maintained that he had been in no county of that section where present anticipations did not fix the quantity of cotton grown above what could be gathered.

Matrimonial.—The Newbern N. C. *Daily Progress* of the 12th inst., says that "Hon. John W. Ellis, our Governor elect, was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKinley, daughter of the late John P. Daves, last evening, at Christ's Church in this place, Rev. T. G. Haughton officiating."

McDowell Elected.—The Sheriffs of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus met yesterday at Black Rock. The dispute about the Senatorship is closed at last, and Mr. McDowell is elected by a majority of 9. So ends the chapter.

Wil. Journal.

Disease Among Cattle.—Two diseases among cattle have made their appearance here. A sort of colic, or binding of the bowels, has resulted in the death of two cows, and a third is now suffering with it. The *black tongue* has also appeared; but has not, as yet, proved fatal in any case.

Salisbury Watchman.

MARRIED,

In Johnston County, on the 12th inst., by John C Hood, Esq., Mr. JOHN R. DUNN to Miss MARY A. PHAIL, daughter of Major Lewis Phail, all of Johnston.

DIED,

At his father's residence in Sampson County, N C., August 9th, 1858, OWEN AUGUSTUS MONK, son of A. Monk, in the 28th year of his age.

Near Leesville, Robeson County, N. C., on the 26th ult., of Typhoid Diarrhœa, Mr. JESSE J. INMAN, in the 24th year of his age. Mr. Inman was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and although his remains will be followed to their last resting place by a young wife and infant, a fond father, mother, brothers and sisters and many warm friends who will mingle freely together their tears; yet they feel assured that he is among the blest in Heaven.

Town papers copy.

At the residence of Thos. K. Colson, near Centre, Stanly County, on the 28th July, of Typhoid Fever, WILLIAM ROBINSON, son of Arthur A. and Charity Robinson, formerly of Richmond Co., N. C., but now residing in Ala. He remained in N. C., for the purpose of going to school, and intended to visit his parents in a few days, but before the time arrived for his departure, he was prostrated by this dreadful disease. How sad will be the news to his parents, who were anxiously looking every day to behold him come, but a letter marked with mourning is the only messenger to tell the sad tale, that William is no more. It will be to his parents, brothers and sisters a source of great consolation to know that he expressed a firm hope in Christ, and spent much of his last hours praying for sinners.—COM.

At a called meeting of A. Y. M., held in Kilwinning Lodge, Wadesboro' N. C., July 27th A. D. 1858, the following resolutions were offered.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Architect of the Universe in His wisdom hath been pleased to remove from among us by the hand of death our worthy brother, the late EDMOND F. LILLY; we the members of this Lodge, bowing in submission to the will of an all-wise Providence, desire to render public this our sad tribute to his memory, and therefore do resolve:

First, That we the brothers in Masonry cannot but deeply feel the loss of one whose presence had often cheered us; as well as attested his warm and uniform zeal for carrying into effect the cardinal virtues of our ancient institution; we will therefore cherish his memory as that of one who, as a good craftsman, never tarnished the badge of his profession.

Second, That we should be ungrateful did we withhold the expression of our thankfulness for having been so unfrequently called on to perform this last solemn duty for a fellow member; and for the harmony and prosperity which we have been permitted to enjoy.

Third, That in testimony of our respect we will perform at his burial the accustomed rites of masonry, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Fourth, That the expression of our heartfelt sympathy be tendered to the bereaved relict and family of our late deceased brother.

Fifth, That a committee be appointed to convey to Mrs. Lilly and her family a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, duly certified by their signatures.

Sixth, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Fayetteville Observer.

S. D. DAVENPORT.
F. M. KENNEDY.
W. L. LEDBETTER.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Aug. 12.—Str Fanny with boat Brooklyn in tow, with goods for D & W McLaurin, S W Tillinghast & Co, H & E J Lilly, A G Thornton, E J Hale & Son, J R Lee, W N Tillinghast, C B Mallett, S J Hinsdale, J H Pritchett, G W Williams & Co, A McLean, Union Co, W C Troy, A W Steel.

August 16. Str Sun with goods for Page & Thornton, J B Troy, S T Hawley & Son, M A Baker, D Murphy, Mrs M Banks, H L Myrover & Co, W C Troy, D Shaw, J Utley, D Johnson, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, C W Andrews, W R Reynold, J M Worth & Son, D & W McLaurin, W N Tillinghast, H Pope, R Love, G W Williams & Co, W C Troy, Worth & Utley, J F Byrne, T J Robinson, B H & Co, W W Glover, B Melvin, W & T Love, W A Alderman, J Taylor, L B Graves, S Lane, B Culbreth, J B Little, W McIntyre R McDaniel.

AUCTION!

THIS EVENING and TO-MORROW EVENING at early candle light, sales at Auction of *CLOTHING, HATS, AND DRY GOODS.* On Wednesday the sale of HARDWARE will continue.

JNO. H. COOK, Auctioneer.

Aug: 16. 37-1t

WANTED,

75 BUS. RYE, for which the highest cash price will be paid by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

August 12, 1858. 36 3t

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission Merchant,

NO. 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ *Usual advances on Consignments.* ☜

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 16.

BACON—	12½ a 13	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½ a 00	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a 11	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0 a 1 00
FLOUR —		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	6 25 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 45
Super.	6 10 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	6 00 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	5 75 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	70 a 75	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	0 75 a 0 80	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	16 a 17
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 30 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	90 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	38 a 00

PERUVIAN GUANO—
5 tons and upwards, $35 per ton, } of 2000 lbs.
A less quantity, 70 " " }

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sales of best grades easily made at highest figure.

Flour—We advance our quotation, very small supply on hand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 14, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin, $3, Yellow 2 80, Hard 1 40. Spirits 42. Rosin, nothing doing. Bacon, N. C. hog round 13½.

At New York, Southern flour 5 25 to 5 50 for mixed to good; 5 60 to $6 for fancy. Cotton, Middling uplands, 12½. Spirits 44 to 44½.

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY,

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

TERMS:—Board exclusive of Washing and Lights per Session of five months $30. Tuition in the regular classes $12. Music and ornamental branches correspondingly low. The fall Session will commence on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance. Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President
Board of Trustees.

July 15, 1858. 31-*6w

Examination of Common School Teachers for Harnett County.

THE undersigned, Committee of Examination of Common School Teachers for Harnett County, will meet at the Office of the County Court Clerk in Summerville, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of September Court week. Applicants will bear in mind that the Committee intend to make the *spirit* of the law, as they understand it, the inflexible rule of their action.

DANIEL McCORMICK, Ch'm'n,
W. M. McNEILL,
A. D. McLEAN, } Com.

Aug. 10 1858. 36-

PURE, FRESH, CHEAP DRUGS,

Medicines, Paints, Glass, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to display their samples for the fall trade to Merchants, Physicians, Druggists and others, and to sell on the most advantageous terms possible.

Their Stock embraces the most varied assortment of ***Drugs, Scientific & Popular Patent Medicines,*** every variety of

Colors & Materials for Painting,

Chemicals and Chemical Wares

SPICES, SODA, and other articles usually found at the grocer's;

SOAP, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

They especially devote their attention to the preparation of the pure

Medical Cod Liver Oil,

their brand of which has become the standard of superiority throughout the country; in conjunction with this they are bottling, for the same class of patients, a superior article of

Bourbon Whiskey,

which for high proof, delicate flavor, and ripe age, is unsurrassed by any in the market, and is highly esteemed when taken in conjunction with our Cod Liver Oil, as a valuable adjunct to that celebrated and remarkable remedy.

Also, direct from the foreign vintages, a large supply of *WINES* and *BRANDIES* which can be relied on for purity, proof, fine flavor and consequent efficacy in debility, nervousness, affections of the bowels and other ailments.

An examination of prices is solicited.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.
154 N. 3d St., Philadelphia,

Aug 14, 1858 37-2m.

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9, 1858. 35tf

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

August 9. 35tf

Lord Montagu's Page, by G. P. R. James, Esq. School Books and Stationery.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

August 12, 1858.

ARRIVED AT LAST.

WEED'S QUESTIONS on the CONFESSION OF FAITH E. J. HALE & SON.

August 12, 1858.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, July 25th, 1858.

Alfred H. Marsh, Robert Marsh and A. B. Marsh vs. John Marsh, Spencer Marsh and others.

Bill to settle the estate of Wm. Marsh, Sen., dec'd.

IN this case it being made to appear to me that the defendants John Marsh, William Marsh, David Anderson and wife Happy, Charles Dorsett, Franklin Arnold and wife Elizabeth, Alfred Dorsett, Calvin O'Daniel, Lindsay Edwards and wife Sally, Spencer Marsh and Daniel Marsh are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Fayetteville Observer notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County.

J. WORTH, C. M. E.

Aug. 14, 1858. 37*6t

POMADES AND PERFUMES,

AND EXTRACTS for flavoring. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

GLUES,

FOR Distiller's use. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

long editorial article with the following outrageous puff of the Herald—

"The great industry and energy of the proprietor of the New York "Herald" has made that paper second only to the London "Times," and but little inferior to even the "Great Thunderer" in all the essentials of a first rate newspaper."

Such a puff is an insult to the press of the country, and of all countries. The Herald, instead of being but little inferior to the London Times, is beneath a vast majority of the press of this country in all except industry and energy.

Besides this, there is a long letter in the Enquirer, from a man who had business with Bennett, and spent a night and day with him at his "beautiful private residence" on the Hudson, about 12 miles from New York. What the "business" was, we are not informed, further than that it was of a "political" character, but from the fulsome adulation of Bennett, and the numerous anecdotes of Wise, with which the letter abounds, we have but little doubt that the business was to arrange for (that is, *purchase*) the support of Bennett for Wise as the next democratic candidate for President.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE.—The Council of State met in Raleigh yesterday for the appointment of two Superior Court Judges, in place of Judges Ellis and Person, resigned.

We are very glad to hear that one of the vacancies has been filled by the appointment of our townsman, Hon. J. G. Shepherd. It is an excellent appointment, and will give general satisfaction to the Bar and the people in this section, and throughout the State, we presume.

We have not heard the name of the other appointee, but it is generally believed that Mr. Heath, of Edenton, has been or will be appointed.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

MT. GILEAD, N. C., Aug. 7, 1858.

Since the election there has been considerable excitement, and which continues unabated, about the Gold mines. A rich deposit unparalleled in this region has been discovered on the lands of S. H. Christian, Esq., near old Lawrenceville. 5 pieces have been found within a week by two young men, Smith and Sigler, weighing in the aggregate about 75 ounces, besides a considerable quantity in "smaller *chunks*."

Many persons are actively engaged near this spot, many of them profitably. The pit in which these large pieces are found, is not more than 15 feet deep, I would suppose.

The weather is excessively hot and dry, and the prospect for crops is more gloomy, if possible, than in 1845. In this immediate vicinity there has not been rain enough, if it had fallen at one time, to stop farmers from work 12 hours, since the crops were planted. It is unusually healthy for this season of the year, though there is some sickness on the river above and below here.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

From the National Intelligencer.

"Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world."—Psalms, c. xix, v. 4.

There seems to be no longer a doubt that the great work of laying the Telegraph Cable across the Atlantic ocean has indeed been safely and successfully accomplished, and that telegraphic communication has been established between the shores of Europe and America. We feared to credit the first rumor of this event; for, although the discoveries of the age—the electric telegraph itself the greatest of wonders—has made us familiar with marvels, this daring invasion of the realms of Old Neptune and the subjection of all the powers of the great deep to the daily uses of the world seemed a victory beyond the limits of human achievement. But speculation and incredulity are treated to reality, and a work the bare though unsuccessful attempt of which would have marked the age through all time—at the issue of which the world stood gazing with breathless solicitude—the greatest recorded in the world's history, is accomplished. For all the purposes of intelligence the Atlantic no longer exists, and Washington and London are brought into immediate contact and communication. The consequences of this wondrous achievement cannot now be estimated. To the Governments of America and Europe, and especially to the Government of England, with her vast possessions and interests on this continent, the advantage of instant communication will be incalculable; and to all the interests of commerce and business, and as a blessed agency between separated families and friends, it will be immensely valuable. But how far it will be a blessing, without drawback or qualification, to the whole body of society, remains for experience to demonstrate. At present our minds are engrossed by the sublimity of the conception and the glory of its accomplishment as a triumph of human science, skill, and energy; these thoughts put language to shame. Such an event, as has been well said, like a dispensation of Providence, should be first contemplated in silence.

The Triumph of Science Complete.—The despatches from Trinity Bay announce the complete success of the enterprise of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. Mr. Field, under Saturday's date, communicates the important intelligence that the Agamemnon had landed safely her end of the cable, and that he was then receiving signals from the telegraph house at Valencia, Ireland. The happy public, however, did not await this news or the consummation of the great work. Upon the receipt of the first tidings of the arrival of the Niagara at Trinity Bay rejoicings were commenced in almost every city in the Union, by firing cannon, ringing bells, illuminations, bonfires, and other means of expressing satisfaction. In one of the churches of New York, on Friday last, the people engaged in prayer-meeting availed themselves of the occasion to add intensity to their worship by a public ascription of praise to God, and prayer that the cord which now unites two worlds may be blessed as a new instrument in His hands for the diffusion of the Gospel. The pens of editors every where seem to have been inspired with new gifts of eloquent utterance, and instead of considering the ocean dark, deep, and fathomless, the eye is attempting to trace the smooth plateau and the coral beds at the bottom, and setting down as a settled principle that nothing in philosophy or science is too great for man's ingenuity and perseverance. As is well observed by one of the writers, "each victory is but the summons to another battle;" and the great moral results are dwelt upon, but cannot be estimated. The 4th of August will be marked in the annals of science as is the 4th of July in the records of great political achievements.

DIED,

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. FREDERICK D. BREECE, aged about 61 years.

On the 4th of August, at his residence, in Cumberland County, Mr. LAUCHLIN McLEAN, in the 78th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church during the last forty years of his life, and died with full assurance of rest in Christ and a glorious resurrection.

Also, in South Carolina, Fairfield District, on the 12th of July, Mr. DAN'L. McLEAN, formerly of Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C., and son of Mr. Lauchlin McLean, in the 49th year of his age.

A. McL.

In Washington, N. C., on the 19th of July, Mr. STEPHEN B. FOWLER, aged 20 years and 6 months.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per Session of five months,	$60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes,	20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 2d, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
Greensboro', N. Carolina.

May 28, 1858. 17-6mospd

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15. 93tf

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4. 90-tiJapd

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel,* and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

CHAMPION'S PILLS.

WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fevers to this celebrated Pill, which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long, windy certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. This Pill, unlike many others, contains no mineral, nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to young or old.

As a preventive against Chills, or any other type of Fever, it is recommended as unsurpassed; and in treatment of Fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any preparation of Peruvian bark. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.

CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Enjoy the reputation of being at least as good, if not better, than any of the various cathartic Pills of the age, and are entirely free from all poisonous, mineral, or other injurious properties, and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally, they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases as a general cathartic, good at all times when such medicines are required. We recommend them to the attention of all persons. Prepared by

F. M. SWYER & CO.,
Belleville, Illinois.

Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Also, in all the towns and cities, and by numerous country agents throughout the southern and western States and Territories.

F. M. SWYER & Co.,
Proprietors, Belleville, Ill's.

June 3, 1858. 16-6m

DEEP RIVER LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to move West, I offer for sale 550 ACRES of LAND, lying immediately on the South side of the River in the mineral region, a few miles above this place. About 100 acres of it is cleared and in a good state of cultivation.

The remainder is well timbered with Pine and Oak. There is on it a good House, and Orchard of choice fruits.

GEO C. NEWBY.

Gulf, Chatham Co., July 26. 31-4t*

T. M. SMITH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO MAN about 50 years old; a WOMAN about 43 and her child, a BOY about 2½ or 3 years. Apply to

C. E. LEETE.

July 10, 1858. 27-*tf

ROSIN WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase 2500 BBLS. NO. 1 ROSIN. Also, any quantity of Nos. 2 and 3 Rosin.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Aug. 2. 33*6w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Daniel Clark, on the 10th day of July 1858, registered in Book D., No. 3, page 271, in the Office of the Register of Cumberland County, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said Clark, on Big Rockfish, on the 24th of August,—

100,000 feet of LUMBER, consisting of Scantling, Flooring and Wide Boards; to be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This Lumber lies directly on the banks of Big Rockfish, two miles from the mouth thereof,—very easily may be put in the market of Wilmington.

Household and Kitchen Furniture.
One 4 horse Wagon.
One 1 " do.
One Cart.
One Carriage.
One Buggy, in very good condition.
Stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.
Farming Utensils of every kind.
Growing crops of Corn, Peas and Potatoes at the Mill, and also Crop on the land of Theophilus Evans, &c., &c.

Terms, 90 days for endorsed note, to be approved by trustee. R. W. HARDIE, Trustee

July 31. 33ts

NEGROES! NEGROES!!

ON the 25th August, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, by virtue of authority as above stated, I shall also sell to the highest bidder,

Eight Likely Negroes,

Men, Women, Girls and Boys. Terms—CASH.

ROB'T W. HARDIE,
Trustee Dan'l Clark.

July 31. 33ts

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.

July 29, 1858. 32-

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf.) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.

July 29, 1858. 32-1y

DENTISTRY.
Thos. M. Watson,

HAVING decided on permanently locating at Floral College, respectfully informs the citizens of this place and surrounding country that he is prepared to operate in all the various branches of Surgeon Dentistry, and will be happy to attend all calls in his Profession at any time. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

July 29. 33tf

THE NEW EDITION OF

DEVEREUX & BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1, RECEIVES the approval of those who have examined it.

Chief Justice Nash says, "I have looked through it—it is carefully and well got up. * * I think to our Court it will be invaluable—and to the Profession equally so. It will save the labor of deciding the same point again and again; for there will be no excuse for Counsel not being apprised of points already adjudicated."

Gentlemen of the Bar who have purchased and examined it, concur, so far as we know, in praise of it.

For sale, with sets or separate volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF
JAMES IREDELL, of NORTH CAROLINA,

ONE OF THE ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

By GRIFFITH J. McREE, Esq., of WILMINGTON.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1858.

"Following the Drum," by Mrs. Viele; Osceola, by Capt. Mayne Reid; The Yellow Frigate, by Capt. Jas. Grant; Wild Flowers.

Further supplies of Life and Ministry of Spurgeon; Mustang Gray; Bernard Lile; School Books; &c.

July 15. E. J. HALE & SON.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

PERSONS indebted to us will be furnished with their accounts during the present month, (except those already dunned;) and we earnestly request a settlement. Every man who means to pay at all, should pay at least once a year.

Persons having accounts against us will oblige us by handing them in for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON

July 5. 1858.

NORTH CAROLINA READERS
NUMBERS 1 AND 2.

PREPARED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE WANTS AND INTERESTS OF

North Carolina.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BY

Rev. F. M. Hubbard,

PROFESSOR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NUMBER 3,

CONTAINING A FAMILIAR HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Selections in Prose and Verse; many of them by eminent citizens of the State.

HISTORICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

And a variety of Miscellaneous Information and Statistics, by

C. H. WILEY.

Number 3 is a new and revised edition of the North Carolina Reader, first published in 1851. Numbers 1 and 2 just issued, complete the series, which is, as a whole, cheaper than any other series of Readers in the United States, and as complete.

The Editor (Prof. Hubbard) in his Preface to Number 1 deems it proper to allude to a few of the peculiar advantages aimed at by the Superintendent of Common Schools while making efforts to have this work completed. These are,

1. *The encouragement of a feeling of self-dependence,* and the enlistment of popular sentiment in behalf of the State and its institutions. It was not thought important, however, to have more than one number of the Readers of merely a local interest.

2, *To remedy the evil everywhere complained of in common schools, of a perpetual change in text books;* an expensive habit, and one which injures the Schools by preventing the children from being classified. A series of home Readers, it was supposed, would be certainly used, and this great evil thus avoided.

3, *Economy,* the popular system of Readers being too long and being made so often merely to add to the profits of authors and publishers.

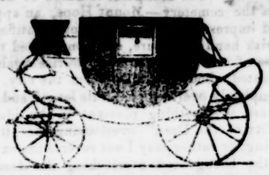
This series is to consist of fewer numbers than those generally used, and it is believed that these numbers are sufficient, while if the system were universally used in the State, the sum saved to parents and children would amount to several thousand dollars annually.

4, *To put in the hands of children learning to read compositions sufficiently familiar but not of the character called childish compositions,* containing, in lessons easy enough for all ages, correct specimens of style, interesting in matter, and inculcating proper morals, and religious instruction.

The prices are, for No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 37½ cents and No. 3, 75 cents. A liberal deduction from these prices to Merchants and School Teachers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. tf-89

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work's

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application

E. J. HALE.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8. 1856. tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C,

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

Further Supplies of Books.

LIFE of Dr. Kane, by Smucker; English Hearts and English Hands; Parton's Life of Burr; Haupt on Bridge Construction; Breckinridge's Knowledge of God; Wilson on the Skin; Plates to ditto; Mitchell's Therapeutics; Williams on the Principles of Medicine; Wood's Practice; Pierce's Algebra and Geometry; &c.

April 9. E. J. HALE & SON.

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN; Adele, by Julia Kavanagh; Illustrated life of Franklin; D'Israeli's Sketches of English Literature; The Works of Lord Chesterfield; Anecdotal Olio; Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion; The Poetry of Flowers and Flowers of Poetry; Livingstone's Travels; Cumming's Hunter's Life in Africa; Arabian Nights; Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises; Union Bible Dictionary; Living or Dead, by Rev. J. C. Ryle; Juvenile Books, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 5.

NEW BOOKS.

LIVING AND LOVING, by Virginia L. Townsend; Tempest and Sunshine, by Mrs Holmes; Cobbett's Advice to Young Men; Mrs. Ellis's Family Monitor; The Builder's Companion; Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Psalms and Hymns, assorted kinds; Confession of Faith; School Books, &c &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 24.

Further Supply of School Books.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Emerson's Arithmetic and Keys; Mitchell's Geographies; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Anthon's Sallust; Davies' Surveying; Payson & Dunton's Copy Books; Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Sargent's Standard Speaker; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 3.

FURTHER SUPPIES OF BOOKS, &c.

THE Knowledge of God, objectively considered, by Breckinridge, The Prince of the House of David; Simon Suggs; Wild Western Scenes; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Mackey's Lexicon of Free-Masonry; Presbyterian Psalmodist; Stoddard's Juvenile Arithmetic; Greenleaf's Mental Arithmetic; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Invoice and Reference Files; &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb. 6, 1858.

STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, Post, Bath, Note and Sermon Papers, great variety; Silver Border, Plain Visiting and Printer's Cards; Pencil Sharpeners, Card Pencils, India Rubber, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, &c.; Buff, White and Fancy Envelopes; Ink, Ink Stands, Blank Books, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5, 1858.

NEW BOOKS.

LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA; Barth's Discoveries in North and Central Africa; "The Reason Why," by the author of 'Inquire Within.'

—ALSO—

Further supplies of Mustang Gray; Phœnixians; The Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Sale's Koran; Jacobus's Notes on the Gospels; The Communicant's Companion; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Conybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist, with supplement; Bibles; School Books; &c. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 16, 1858.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 48-tf

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
HIGH POINT, N. C.,

REV. N. McR. RAY, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THIS Institution is on the N. C. Rail Road, 15 miles West of Greensborough, and 5 from Normal College. Its next Session will begin Sept. 1st. Its object is to provide for the thorough education of young ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. The Principal is a graduate of Normal College, and an experienced Teacher. The Principal of Music has had ten years experience in teaching it. They have experienced and competent Assistants. Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. *Young ladies of limited means are credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.* We have Apparatus, new Pianos, &c. We can accommodate 125 boarding pupils. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $36 to $45 per Session. Latin and Greek each $7 50. French $5. Ornamentals very low. *Half of the expenses required in advance.* ☞ WANTED —SITUATIONS FOR SOUTHERN FEMALE TEACHERS. For full information address

Rev. WM. J. LANGDON, Proprietor.

July 18. 29*tf

GLEN ANNA
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

TERMS:—Board exclusive of Washing and lights per Session of five months $20. Tuition in the regular classes $12. The fall Session will commence on the 1st day of September, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance. Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the course of instruction, terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

J. W. THOMAS, President
Board of Trustees.

July 15, 1858. 31-*6w

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having concluded to change his business, offers for sale THIRTY NEGROES and the whole of his LANDS.

The Negroes are all young, and in families, and will be sold in families or all together.

The Lands lie on the East side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County, twenty miles below Fayetteville; embracing (2,508) twenty-five hundred and eight acres, which may be divided into four tracts, with improvements in the way of cleared land and houses on each. The principal dwelling is large and comfortable, having eight rooms with a fire place in each.

A man of large capital may make a fine investment here. There is a sufficiency of cleared land to produce 7000 bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of good land to be cleared.

This property will be offered privately until the first of Oct If not sold by that time, which will be indicated by a continuance of this advertisement till the 2d day of Nov., when the whole will be offered at public auction at my residence, commencing with the land on the 2d day of November and continuing on from day to day, till the above property with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules and the entire crop are all disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

W. D. PEARSALL.

Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C., July 31. 33*tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that after publication of this notice for six weeks, application will be made to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a Duplicate of Warrant No 72,339, Act of 1847, issued to John Haltom, father of Reuben B Haltom, late a Private in Captain Johnson's Company of Texas Rangers, in the war with Mexico; the same having been lost, and a caveat against its location entered in the General Land Office, dated July 20, 1858.

NATHANIEL KNIGHT, Att'y
for JOHN HALTOM.

August 2. 33*6w

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, on the 6th inst., his two WORK STEERS, one a dark red, with white back, with a large Bell; the other a white spotted Steer with a red head. The ear mark is a slope on the upper side of the right ear. They were purchased of Joseph Pell, near Mount Airy, Surry county, N. C., and will probably try and make their way back. They are of extra size and in good working order.

Any person that will take them up and address me at Fayetteville, N. C., will be liberally rewarded.

G. D. BAKER.

July 15, 1858. 29-*tf

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a decree of the County Court of Robeson, will offer for sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in August next, Three young likely Negroes, to wit: BILL, MEMORY and HENRY, the property of the estate of Neill Regan, dec'd. A credit of Six months will be given and bond and approved security required

JOHN A. DAVIS, }
NANCY REGAN, } Adm'rs

July 16, 1858. 29*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1858.

Elisha Little and Clement Gaddy Exr's., vs. Nancy Little and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jesse L. Little and James Lee and wife Hannah are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Jesse L. Little and James Lee and wife Hannah, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the Second Monday in July, A. D. 1858.

P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk

Aug. 1858. 35*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1858.

Joseph W. Falkner vs. Stephen Baker.

Attachment executed by summoning Reuben Long and Michael Baker as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Stephen Baker is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court in Wadesborough, on the Second Monday of October next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and further proceedings had according to law.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, Second Monday in July A. D. 1858.

P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

Aug. 6, 1858. 35-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1858.

M. McKinnon vs. Robert F. Murphy.

Original Attachment.—Levy on Land, and Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case, R. F. Murphy, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that he be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in September next, A. D. 1858, then and there to plead or replevy, or final judgment will be granted and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Pl